# Oregon Society Sons of the American Revolution

Register 1903

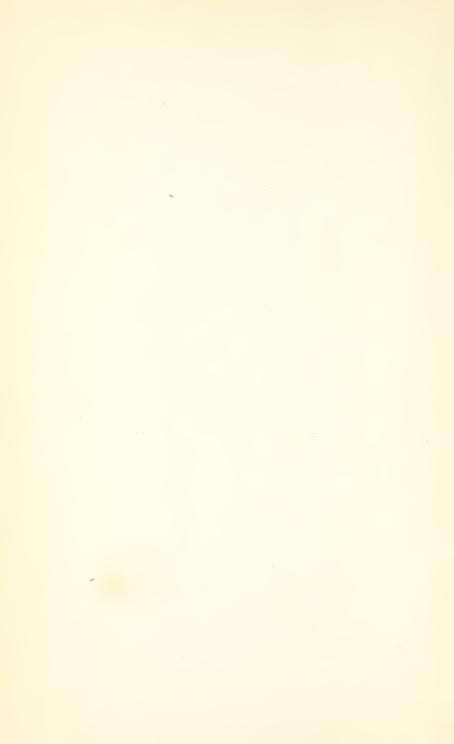


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GEN. ANDERSON.

# YEAR BOOK

OF THE

# OREGON SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1903

Published by the Society in the City of Portland in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and of our Independence, One Hundred and Twenty-Seven.

Committee on Publication
JOHN K. KOLLOCK
WILLARD H. CHAPIN
THOMAS G. GREENE

Linotyped and Printed by Moore & Short IIO Second Street, Portland

# Thomas McArthur Anderson



HOMAS McARTHUR ANDERSON was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, January 21, 1836. He was a son of W. Marshall Anderson and Eliza McArthur. His mother was a daughter of Brigadier General Duncan McArthur, once Governor of Ohio. He was a student at Mount St. Mary's College, in Maryland, which subsequently conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and afterwards studied law and received his diploma from the Law Department

of the University of Cincinnati in 1858. He practiced law both in Ohio and Kentucky until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered into service April 20, 1861.

Upon the application of his uncle, Major Robert Anderson, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth U. S. Cavalry. At the beginning of the war the field officers of this regiment were all Southerners; Albert Sydney Johnson was Colonel, Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Earl Van Dorn and George W. Thomas were Majors. Thomas was the only one of these who remained true to the Government. Lieutenant Anderson was so impressed with the loyalty and ability of Major Thomas that he induced Major Anderson to recommend him to President Lincoln for appointment as a Brigadier General, which appointment was made.

On May 14, 1861, Lieutenant Anderson was commissioned a captain in the Twelfth U. S. Infantry upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Lieutenant Anderson served in his cavalry regiment during the campaign of 1861, was then put on recruiting duty, raised a company for the Twelfth Infantry and began the campaign of 1862 as a company commander. At the battle of Cedar Mountain he became the

senior officer and commanded the battalion. From that time until the close of the war he was in command of either a battalion or a regiment, participating in eighteen battles with the Army of the Potomac. He was twice wounded and twice brevetted for gallant conduct in battle. While convalescing from wounds he performed important administrative work, assisting in organizing the Veteran Reserve Corps, the Signal Corps, and the regiments of Confederate prisoners sent out to Utah for frontier service; and mustered out 24,000 Federal soldiers who had been prisoners of war in Andersonville. After the war closed he was for three years employed on reconstruction duty in Virginia. Captain Anderson was promoted Major of the Twenty-first Infantry, but was subsequently transferred to the Tenth Infantry, then in Texas.

While in Virginia he married Elizabeth Van Winkle, a daughter of Charles Van Winkle, then Marshal of Virginia. Mrs. Anderson was subsequently Chapter-Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Portland, Oregon.

As Major of the Tenth Infantry General Anderson put in nine years of frontier service in Texas, taking part in campaigns against the Kiowas and Comanches, and also acting as attorney for the United States government in controversies arising between this government and that of Mexico involving many millions of dollars. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth Infantry in March, 1879, and Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry September 6, 1886. He commanded this regiment for twelve years at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, during which time the troops under his command performed efficient service in railroad strikes and mining troubles, restoring order and maintaining order without resort to violence.

While commanding his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, General Anderson took an active part in many business enterprises, patriotic and philanthropic movements. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and became commander of

the Oregon Commandery, Loyal Legion of the United States, and a thirty-third degree Mason on nomination by the Oregon and Washington Consistories.

In February, 1898, Colonel Anderson was sent with his regiment to Alaska and commanded a sub-district at the time of the great Klondike trek. He arrived at Dyea just in time to prevent the British Northwest Police from seizing and holding Dyea and Skagway for Great Britain; organized civil government there and maintained order without any technical civil authority. after war was declared against Spain he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers and commanded the first expedition to the Philippines, which left San Francisco May 25, 1898, and consisted of the Second Oregon and First California Volunteers and a battalion of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. The duty devolved upon General Anderson of landing all the men and material of the first Philippine Army and of organizing and commanding the division which captured Manila. He was promoted to Major General of Volunteers August 13, 1898, commanded the Department of Cavite and the first division of the Eighth Army Corps, which contained the Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Dakota Volunteers, together with several battalions of regular troops. March 31, 1899, General Anderson was appointed a Brigadier General in the United States Army and placed in command of the Department of the Lakes in the United States, with headquarters at Chicago, and continued in this command until his retirement from active service.

General Anderson is eminent as a writer and speaker, and was mainly instrumental in the organization of the State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution in Oregon and Washington. He was President of the Oregon Society from 1891 to 1899 and was from 1893 to 1900 Vice-President-General of the National Society. He is now Commandant of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Ohio.



# ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY

The first State Society was organized in San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1876, under the name of "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," which name was subsequently superseded by that now borne. Largely through the efforts of this Society, independent Societies were formed in other States. The National Society was organized by delegates from the several State Societies meeting in New York City, April 30, 1889. This meeting was held in Fraunce's Tavern, in the "long room" in which Washington bade farewell to his officers at the close of the Revolution.

# CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS

OF THE

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

# CONSTITUTION

# ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Society shall be "THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION."

# ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

The object of this Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the War of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country and the injunctions of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people.

# ARTICLE III.

# MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to, and rendered actual service in, the

cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the National Government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

Section 2. Applications for membership shall be made to any State Society, in duplicate, upon blank forms prescribed by the General Board of Managers, and shall in each case set forth the name, occupation and residence of the applicant, line of descent, and the name, residence and services of his ancestor or ancestors in the Revolution, from whom he derives eligibility. The applicant shall make oath that the statements of his application are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Upon the approval of an application by the State Society, to which it is made, one copy shall be transmitted to the Registrar General of the National Society, who shall examine further the eligibility of the applicant. If satisfied that the member is not eligible, he shall return the application for correction. And in case of such return the State Society shall, on failure to satisfy the Registrar General of the eligibility of such applicant, drop his name from membership.

SECTION 3. The official designation of the members of the SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION shall be "Compatriots."

# ARTICLE IV.

# NATIONAL AND STATE SOCIETIES.

SECTION I. The National Society shall embrace all the members of the State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution now existing or which may hereafter be established under this Constitution.

Section 2. Whenever in any State or Territory in which a State Society does not exist, or in which a State Society has become inactive or failed for two years to pay its annual dues to the National Society, fifteen or more persons duly qualified for membership in this Society may associate themselves as a State Society of the Sons of The American Revolution, and organize in accordance with this Constitution, they may be admitted by the General Board of Managers to the National Society as "The ———— Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," and shall thereafter have exclusive local jurisdiction in the State or Territory or in the District in which they are organized, subject to the

provisions of this Constitution; but this provision shall not be construed so as to exclude the admission of members living in other States.

SECTION 3. Each State Society shall judge of the qualifications of its members and of those proposed for membership, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, and shall regulate all matters pertaining to its own affairs. It shall have authority to establish local chapters within its own jurisdiction and to endow the chapters with such power as it may deem proper, not inconsistent with this Constitution. It shall have authority, after due notice and impartial trial, to expel any member who, by conduct unbecoming a gentleman, shall render himself unworthy to remain a member of the Society.

Section 4. Each State Society shall submit to the Annual Congress of the National Society a report, setting forth by name the additions, transfers and deaths, and any other changes in the membership and progress of the State Society during the preceding year, and make such suggestions as it shall deem proper for the promotion of the objects of the whole Order.

Section 5. Whenever a member in good standing in his Society changes his residence from the jurisdiction of the State Society of which he is a member to that of another, he shall be entitled, if he so elects, to a certificate of honorable dismission from his own State Society, in order that he may be transferred to the State Society to whose jurisdiction he has changed his residence; provided, that his membership shall continue in the former until he shall have been elected a member of the latter. Each State Society shall, however, retain full control of the admission of members by transfer.

SECTION 6. Whenever the word "State" occurs in this Constitution, it shall be held to include within its meaning the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.

SECTION 7. A Society may be formed in any foreign country by fifteen or more persons who are eligible to membership under this Constitution, which shall bear the same relation to the National organization as the State Society, subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

# ARTICLE V.

# OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. The General Officers of the National Society shall be a President General, five Vice-Presdents General, a Secretary General, Treasurer General, Registrar General, Historian General and Chaplain General, who shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Congress of the National Society, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are

elected; Provided, that the President General and five Vice-Presidents General shall uot be elected for a second consecutive term.

Section 2. The General Officers, together with the Presidents of the State Societies ex-officio, shall constitute the General Board of Managers of the National Society, which Board shall have authority to adopt and promulgate the By-Laws of the National Society, to prescribe the duties of the General Officers, to provide the seal, to designate and make regulations for the issue of the insignia, and to transact the general business of the National Society during the intervals between the sessions of the Congress. Meetings of the General Board may be held, after not less than ten days' notice, at the call of the President General, or, in case of his absence or inability, at the call of the Senior Vice-President General, certified by the Secretary General. Meetings shall be called at the request of seven members. At such meetings seven shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 3. An Executive Committee of seven, of whom the President General shall be Chairman, may be elected by the Board of Managers, which Committee shall, in the interim between the meetings of the Board, transact such business as may be delegated to it by the Board of Managers.

# ARTICLE VI.

# DUES.

Each State Society shall pay annually to the Treasurer General, to defray the expenses of the National Society, twenty-five cents for each active member thereof, unless intermitted by the National Congress, provided that the National Board of Management may increase said dues at any time, not to exceed fifty cents in all, by a two-thirds vote, when the necessities of the National Society so demand. All such dues shall be paid on or before the first day of April in each year for the ensuing year, in order to secure representation in the Congress of the National Society.

# ARTICLE VII.

# MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Section 1. The Annual Congress of the National Society for the election of the General Officers and for the transaction of business shall be held on the 30th day of April or on the first day of May in every year. The time, hour and place of such meeting shall be designated by the Board of Managers.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Congress may be called by the President General, and shall be called by him when directed so to do by the Board of Managers, or whenever requested in writing so to do by at least five State Societies, on giving thirty days' notice, specifying the time and place of such meeting and the business to be transacted.

SECTION 3. The following shall be members of all such annual or special meetings of the Congress, and shall be entitled to vote therein:

- (1) All the officers and the ex-Presidents General of the National Society.
  - (2) The President and Senior Vice-President of each State Society.
  - (3) One delegate at large from each State Society.
- (4) One delegate for every fifty members of the Society within a State and for a fraction of twenty-five or over.

Section 4. State Societies shall be represented at meetings of the National Society only by members of their own State Society, or by members of other State Societies who may be designated by the regularly appointed delegates from such State Society who may be present at any meeting of the National Society; and the delegates representing any State Society, as provided herein, shall be authorized to cast the entire vote to which such State Society is entitled, each delegate or representative present being authorized to cast his proportionate vote, or fraction thereof.

# ARTICLE VIII.

### AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Congress of the National Society, provided that sixty days' notice of the proposed alterations or amendments, which shall first have been recommended by a State Society, shall be sent by the Secretary General to the President of each State Society. A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to their adoption.

# BY-LAWS

# ARTICLE I.

# ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

All nominations of officers shall be made from the floor, and the election shall be by ballot. A majority shall elect. The nominations may be acted upon directly, or may be referred to a committee to examine and report.

# ARTICLE II.

# OFFICERS.

The duties of the General Officers shall be such as usually appertain to their offices, and they shall have such other duties as are hereinafter

imposed. They shall report at the annual meeting, and at such other times as they may be required to do so by the General Board of Managers.

# ARTICLE III.

# PRESIDENT GENERAL.

SECTION 1. The President General, in addition to his general duties, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the General Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee, and a member of every other committee.

Section 2. At each Annual Meeting he shall appoint the following Standing Committees:

Committee on Auditing,

Committee on Correspondence,

Committee on Credentials,

Committee on Finance.

Committee on Organization,

Committee on Unfinished Business.

The duties of the above committees shall be such as usually pertain to committees of like character, and such as may be defined by the Board of Managers.

# ARTICLE IV.

# VICE-PRESIDENTS GENERAL.

SECTION 1. In the absence of the President General, the Senior Vice-President General present shall preside at the Annual Meeting.

Section 2. In the prolonged absence or inability to act of the President General, the executive authority shall be vested in the Vice-President General first in order of precedence.

# ARTICLE V.

### SECRETARY GENERAL.

The Secretary General, in addition to his general duties, shall have charge of the seal, give due notice of all meetings of the National Society or General Board of Managers, of which he shall be ex-officio a member. He shall give due notice to all general officers and State Societies of all votes, orders and proceedings affecting or appertaining to their duties. He shall distribute all pamphlets, circulars, rosettes and supplies, as directed by the General Board of Managers.

# ARTICLE VI.

# TREASURER GENERAL.

Section 1. The Treasurer General shall collect and receive the funds and securities of the National Society. He shall deposit the same to the

credit of the "Sons of the American Revolution," and shall draw them thence for the use of the National Society, as directed by it or by the General Board of Managers, upon the order of the President General, countersigned by the Secretary General. His accounts shall be audited by a committee to be appointed at the Annual Meeting.

SECTION 2. He shall, if so required by the General Board of Managers or the Executive Committee, give bonds for the safe custody and application of the funds.

# ARTICLE VII.

# REGISTRAR GENERAL.

The Registrar General shall keep a Register of the names and dates of the election, resignation or death of all members of the several State Societies, and shall have the care and custody of all duplicate applications for membership. He shall issue, upon the requisition of the Secretary or Registrar of the several State Societies, certificates of membership and insignia to every member entitled thereto, through such Secretaries or Registrars.

# ARTICLE VIII.

# HISTORIAN GENERAL.

The Historian General shall have the custody of all the historical and biographical collection of which the National Society may become possessed, and shall catalogue and arrange the same, and shall place the same in a fire-proof repository for preservation.

# ARTICLE IX.

# CHAPLAIN GENERAL.

The Chaplain General shall be a regularly ordained minister, and shall open and close all general meetings of the National Society with the services usual and proper on such occasions.

# ARTICLE X.

# STATE SOCIETIES.

Every State Society shall-

- (1) Notify the Secretary General of the election and appointment of all officers and delegates.
- (2) Pay to the Treasurer General on the first day of March, or within sixty days thereafter, the sum of twenty-five cents for each active member thereof.
- (3) Transmit to the Registrar General duplicate applications of all accepted members, and notify him of the resignation or death of all members thereof.

# ARTICLE XI.

# GENERAL BOARD OF MANAGERS

SECTION 1. The General Board of Managers shall prepare and carry out plans for promoting the objects and growth of the Society; shall generally superintend its interests, and shall execute such other duties as shall be committed to it at any meeting of the National Society. It shall have charge of the printing of the Diploma and the manufacturing of the Insignia, and shall determine the price at which the same shall be issued.

SECTION 2. It shall have authority to admit or reorganize as a State Society any association of fourteen or more persons duly qualified for membership in the Society.

Section 3. It shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring among the General Officers, and an officer so elected shall act until the following annual election and until his successor shall be elected.

SECTION 4. It shall have authority to make, alter and amend the By-Laws as hereinbefore provided.

Section 5. The President General may call meetings of the General Board of Managers at any time he may deem necessary, and shall call such meeting upon the written request of any five members thereof, provided that not less than five days' notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given.

# ARTICLE XII.

# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The President General may call a meeting of the Executive Committee at any time, and shall call such meeting on the written request of three members thereof.

# ARTICLE XIII.

# SEAL.

The seal of the Society shall be two and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, charged with the figure of a minute-man, grasping a musket in his right hand, and surrounded by a constellation of thirteen stars, who shall be depicted in the habit of a husbandman of the period of the American Revolution, and as in the act of deserting the plough for the service of his country; the whole encircled by a band three-eighths of an inch wide, within which shall appear the legend, "NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, organized April 30, 1889."

# ARTICLE XIV.

### CERTIFICATES.

Every member of this Society, wherever admitted, shall be entitled to a certificate of membership duly attested by the President General, Secretary General and Registrar General, countersigned by the President, Secretary and Registrar of the State Society to which such member shall have been admitted.

# ARTICLE XV.

# INSIGNIA.

The insignia of the Society shall comprise (1) a cross surmounted by an eagle in gold, (2) a rosette.

SECTION I. The cross shall be of silver, with four arms, covered with white enamel and eight gold points, same size as Chevaliers' Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, with a gold medallion in the center bearing on the obverse a bust of Washington in profile, and on the reverse the figure of a minute-man, surrounded by a ribbon enameled blue, with the motto: "Libertas et Patria" on the obverse, and the legend "Sons of the American Revolution" on the reverse, both in letters of gold. The cross shall be surmounted by an eagle in gold, and the whole decoration suspended from a ring of gold by a ribbon of deep blue, with white and buff edges, and may be worn by any member of the Society on ceremonial occasions only, and shall be carried on the left breast, or at the collar if an officer of the National Society, or the President, active or past, of a State Society.

SECTION 2. The rosette shall be seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, of usual pattern, displaying the colors of the Society, blue, white and buff, and may be worn by all members at discretion in the upper left-hand button-hole of the coat.

# ARTICLE XVI.

# INDEBTEDNESS.

No debts shall be contracted on behalf of the National Society. Every obligation for the payment of money, except checks drawn against deposits, executed in the name or on behalf of the National Society shall be null and void.

# ARTICLE XVII.

# AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the General Board of Managers, notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting.

# OFFICERS

OF THE

# National Society Sons of the American Revolution

President-General.
Hon. Edwin WarfieldFidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.
Vice-Presidents-General.
Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley.  Captain Samuel Eberly Gross.  Chicago Hon. Noble D. Larner.  Washington, D. C. Hon. Howard DeHaven Ross.  Wilmington, Del. Colonel Albert J. Logan.  Pittsburg, Pa.
Secretary-General.
Charles Waldo Haskins30 Broad Street, New York
Treasurer-General.
Nathan Warren44 Equitable Building, Boston
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.
A. Howard ClarkSmithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
Historian-General.
George Williams Bates32-33 Buhl Building, Detroit, Mich.
CHAPLAIN-GENERAL.
Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D Detroit, Mich.



# ORGANIZATION and HISTORY

THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON SOCIETY was organized June 6, 1891, at Portland, Oregon, mainly through the efforts of Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, the Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. The fifteen charter members had their claims to eligibility passed on by the Registrar-General.

As the membership in the State of Washington increased, it became apparent that the growth and prosperity of the Society there would be promoted by the formation of local chapters. Accordingly a Chapter was organized at Spokane on the 1st day of February, 1894, and at Seattle on the 25th day of September, 1894. These were promptly recognized by the State Society; but members residing in the State of Washington, feeling that they should have a separate State Society, proceeded to organize at Seattle, June 17, 1895, the Board of Managers having promised to demit all members residing in that State who wished to form such a society, or to enter after its formation. The Washington Society began with fifty-nine members, of whom thirty-four were demitted from the parent society.

This left the Oregon Society with one hundred and four members. The membership was subsequently increased to about one hundred and forty, but deaths, resignations, removals and suspensions have reduced the active membership to the present number, one hundred and twenty-one.

Since its organization the Society has never failed to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, which is the date of its annual meeting and re-union dinner. Other anniversaries of Revolutionary events, such as Flag Day, Evacuation Day, and of several of the important battles of the Revolution have been fittingly observed.

In 1896, Portland Chapter No. I was organized with Wallace McCamant as its first President, but only two annual meetings have been held since then. Inasmuch as the membership of the Oregon Society is composed largely of residents of Portland and vicinity, and all its meetings are held in Portland, the need of a local organization is greatly obviated and the work of the Portland Chapter has been perfunctory.

During the past two years several smokers have been given at which papers containing valuable historical studies have been read by members.

The Society has three times awarded cash prizes for the best essay on some historical subject; twice to the pupils of the public schools of the State, and once to the pupils of private schools and academies.

In 1898 permanent headquarters were established in the Oregonian Building, which were moved to the University Club in the Failing Block in April, 1901.

The Oregon Society furnished a larger number of men for the military service of the United States during the Spanish-American War in proportion to its membership than any other State society.

# CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS

OF THE

Oregon Society of the Sons of the American
Revolution

# CONSTITUTION

# ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Society shall be the Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

# ARTICLE II.

# OBJECT.

The object of this Society is to perpetuate the memory of the men of the American Revolution; to honor the noble women of that period, from whom we descend; to revive the spirit of that time; to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble of the Constitution of our country and the injunctions of Washington's farewell address; to encourage historical research in our War of Independence; to collect relics and records of that time; to oppose, by moral means, the spread of anarchical ideas and lawlessness; to draw together in a firm and fraternal union the descendants of the patriots of the Revolution who are willing to cherish and maintain American freedom and see that our "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

# ARTICLE III.

# MEMBERSHIP.

Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is a lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to and rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute-man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress, or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a

signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provisional or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the National Government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

# ARTICLE IV.

### OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Registrar. The last three offices may be filled by one member, if the Society so elects.

SECTION 2. The officers named in the preceding section, together with four other members, shall constitute a Board of Managers, and this Board shall have the power to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers of the Society or the members of the Board.

Section 3. The officers and managers and delegates to the National Society shall be elected by a vote of the majority of the members voting at the annual meetings of the Society. This vote may be personal, by proxy or by letter. The officers and managers shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected.

# ARTICLE V.

### AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution shall be altered, amended or repealed only by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Society, the vote being either personal, by proxy or by letter.

Amendments must be offered at least three months before the annual meetings, so that they can be submitted to the members of the Society.

# BY-LAWS

# SECTION I.

# APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

An applicant for admission to the Society must make application in duplicate (on forms obtained from the Secretary), enumerating the services of his ancestor in the War of Independence, together with the detailed statement of the intermediate generations of his pedigree. The applicant shall make oath that the statements of his application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Such applicant must be nominated by a member of the Society, and may be elected a member by a two-thirds vote at any meeting of the Society or of the Board of Managers.

# SECTION II.

# SUSPENSIONS, ETC.

The Board of Managers shall have power to suspend or to expel any member of the Society for sufficient cause by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board; provided, that two weeks' notice of the proposed action shall have been given to such member. A member so suspended or expelled shall have the right to appeal to a meeting of the Society from the action of the Board of Managers.

# SECTION III.

# FEES AND DUES.

The initiation fee shall be three dollars and the dues twenty-five cents per month, payable annually in advance.

# SECTION IV.

# MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of this Society shall take place on the twenty-second of February of each year, except when such date shall fall on Sunday, when it shall take place on the following day. At this meeting the officers of the Society shall be elected, a majority of the votes for any officer constituting a choice.

The annual dues shall be collected at this meeting.

Special meetings of the Society may be held at the request of five members of the Society or of the Board of Managers.

# SECTION V.

# QUORUM.

At all meetings of the Society not less than twelve members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

### SECTION VI.

# DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in his absence a Chairman pro tempore, shall preside at all meetings of the

Society. He shall exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer, and shall enforce a strict observance of the Constitution and By-laws.

# SECTION VII.

# DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and shall keep a record of the election, death or expulsion of members. He shall have charge of the seal, certificate of incorporation and records of the Society. He, together with the presiding officers, shall certify all acts of the Society or Board of Managers. He shall, under direction of the President, give due notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society, and attend the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Society, and shall give due notice to the officers and members of all votes, orders, resolutions and proceedings of the Society affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties. He shall perform such other duties and make such returns as may be prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society.

# SECTION VIII.

# DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all fees and dues and shall have the care and custody of all the funds of the Society. He shall deposit the same in a bank to the credit of the Society, and shall draw them thence for the purpose of the Society only, as may be ordered by the Society or Board of Managers, upon the approval of the President and the certificate of the Secretary. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and disbursements, and at each annual meeting shall make report and submit his accounts for audit. He shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society.

# SECTION IX.

# DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall have charge of the membership records and the historical, genealogical and biographical collections of the Society. He shall make such returns as may be prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society.

# SECTION X.

### DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Board of Managers shall have the general superintendence of the interests and business of the Society. They shall perform such other duties as may be committed to them by the Society. At each annual meeting they shall make a general report.

Four members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Board.

# SECTION XI.

# ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

When not fewer than seven members of this Society residing in the same locality desire to organize a Chapter thereof, they shall present a written request to the Board of Managers for authority to do so, which authority being granted they may adopt such a Constitution and By-Laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution of this Society, as they may deem proper.

They shall have authority to admit members to the Chapter, but all such members must first be members in good standing of this Society, and none but such shall be continued in membership in any Chapter.

The President of any Chapter having a membership of not less than twelve members shall be ex-officio a member of the Board of Managers of this Society.

A Chapter may select one or more delegates to represent it at any meeting of the Society.

In the election of officers for this Society such a delegate or delegation shall be entitled to cast the votes of the Chapter only by presenting proxies therefor.

Upon all other issues before this Society a Chapter may certify its actual vote pro and con to this Society, and such vote shall have the same potency as if cast by members of the Society actually present and voting.

# SECTION XII.

# STANDING COMMITTEES.

At the annual meeting of this Society the presiding officer shall appoint an Auditing Committee and a Committee on Resolutions, each consisting of three members, who shall serve for one year or until their successors are appointed, and who shall perform the duties ordinarily devolving upon such committees.

# SECTION XIII.

# ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At all annual meetings of this Society the following order of business shall be observed, viz.:

1. Opening exercises.

- 2. Calling roll of officers and members.
- 3. Reading minutes of last meeting.
- 4. Reports of officers.
  - I. Of the President.
  - 2. " " Vice-President.
  - 3. " " Registrar.
  - 4. " " Board of Managers.
  - 5. Other official reports.
- 5. Unfinished business.
- 6. Reports of Committees.
- 7. Election of Officers, Board of Managers and Delegates.
- 8. New business.
- 9. Appointment of Standing Committees by President-elect.
  - 1. Auditing Committee.
  - 2. Committee on Resolutions.
- 10. Final adjournment.

# SECTION XIV.

### AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to these By-Laws may be made at any meeting of the Society, by a vote of a majority of the members of the Society; provided, that a notice of the meeting and a copy of the proposed amendment shall be sent to every member at least three weeks prior to such meeting.

# OFFICERS AND BOARD OF MANAGERS

# OF THE

# Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

# Elected February 22, 1902.

DREGIDENT

Hon. George H. WilliamsPortland
VICE-PRESIDENT.  Wallace McCamant
Secretary.  Robert T. Platt
REGISTRAR.  Willard H. ChapinPortland
TREASURER.  Robert F. Bell
Robert F. BellPortland
Tyler Woodward
Benjamin B. BeekmanPortland
Thomas G. Greene Portland  John K. Kollock Portland
J

# OFFICERS

# OF THE

# Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

# Since Organization, June 6, 1891

Presidents.
General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Alexander E. Borthwick. 1891-1893 Hon. George H. Williams 1893-1899 Wallace McCamant 1899-
SECRETARIES.
Colonel John K. Philips.       1891-1895         Percy P. Dabney.       1895-1897         John K. Kollock.       1897-1901         Robert F. Bell.       1901-1902         Robert T. Platt.       1902-
Registrars.
Captain Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., U. S. A.       1891-1895         Wallace McCamant       1895-1896         Maurice McKim       1896-1901         Willard H. Chapin       1901-
Treasurers.
Charles N. Wait.       1891-1894         Ralph W. Hoyt.       1894-1899         Thomas G. Greene       1899-1902         Robert F. Bell.       1902-

# REGISTRAR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Oregon State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution,

# COMPATRIOTS-

As Registrar, I beg to sumbit my report for the year ending February 22, 1902: Since the organization of the Society, June 6, 1891, until February 22, 1902, the total number of members duly enrolled has been ..... 219 Deceased members ...... Resigned ..... 6 Membership ceased ......39 98 Present active membership..... 121 Members on February 22, 1901.... 128 During the present year we have gained..... ΙI Total ..... 139 During the year we have lost as follows: Demitted ...... I Resigned ...... 3 Membership ceased ......12 Died ...... 2 τ8 Leaving on the active list..... 121

The members that we have gained are as follows: Charles Albert Coolidge, Astoria; Wm. Otto Breyman, Portland; Stephen R. Harrington, Portland; Wm. Jessup Clarke, Gervais; Edwin Caswell, Portland; Dr. Zadok D. Daniel, Silitz; Wallace Howe Lee, Albany; Henry Martin Grant, Portland; Harrison G. Platt, Portland; Arthur Alexander Finch, Astoria; John E. Miles, Portland.

Members lost during the year:

Died-Theo. Brooke Trevett, John A. Boyer.

Demitted-Harlow B. Drake, to Michigan.

Resigned-Lucien B. Applegate, F. K. Arnold, Benton Killen.

Membership ceased—Edward D. Curtis, Geo. C. Sears, R. W. Thompson, Robert A. Habersham, Sanderson Reed, Ethan W. Allen, Josiah Atkinson, Jas. R. Cardwell, Francis H. West, Frederick B. Schultz, F. N. Jones.

During the year we have added to our library five (5) additional volumes of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution, furnished by the State of Massachusetts. There has been published another volume which we have not yet received.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

W. H. CHAPIN, Registrar.

# HISTORICAL PAPERS



### Scotch-Irish in the American Revolution

Response by Compatriot Wallace McCamant to a Toast at Banquet of Oregon Society, Sons of the American Revolution, February 22, 1898



HE breaking out of the American Revolution was preceded by a period of hesitation and uncertainty. The great majority of the colonists were outraged by the oppressive measures of the Crown, but they hesitated to take up arms against the mother country. There was, however, one race of colonists which felt none of this hesitation. For them Europe contained no mother country. That race was the Scotch-Irish.

In blood they had written their names to their league and covenant, and with fire and sword they had been harried out of Scotland; in the persecutions which accompanied their departure, 18,000 of them won the crown of martyrdom.

In Ireland they converted the barren bog into the fertile farm; they studded the seas with their shipping, they touched the rockbound coast with the wand of their enterprise and manufacturing cities sprang forth; by their heroism at Londonderry they wrote what Froude has called the one heroic page in Irish history. In return for this they saw their property confiscated, their industries crushed, their commerce forbidden, their religion proscribed, their clergy imprisoned, their marriages annulled, their children bastardized, all under a dynasty which they had battled to establish on the British throne.

These were the circumstances under which they sought new homes in a region where the divorce between church and state was complete, and where the laborer was assured the fruit of his toil. Providence scattered these men through the entire country. At the time of the Revolution they numbered upwards of 500,000, and were an important element in the population of all the colonies, except Rhode Island and Connecticut. What wonder

that they had no belief in the divine right of Kings, no love for the British Crown and but little veneration for the mother country? What wonder that they embraced the patriot cause with almost entire unanimity?

They were pre-eminently the agitators of the Revolution. In county after county in Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas we find them meeting, years before the Declaration of Independence, long prior to the battle of Lexington, to hold up the hands of the patriot leaders, always in the van of public opinion, always resolving with old Covenanter courage. In May, 1775, at Charlotte, N. C., when they heard of the battle of Lexington, the Scotch-Irish settlers of that region declared themselves absolved from allegiance to the British Crown and proclaimed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The beginning of the year 1775 was a critical period in the formation of public opinion; the country was ready to be carried one way or the other by some timely influence; then it was, when everything was hanging in the balance, that a Scotch-Irishman arose in the Virginia convention and delivered that matchless oration which made Patrick Henry immortal. His stirring words echoed throughout the land, from the rock-bound coasts of Maine to the rice swamps of Georgia, and wherever their echoes were heard hesitation vanished and freemen made ready their appeal to the god of battles.

Nine of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Scotch-Irishmen. When the Declaration was under consideration by the Continental Congress, when its fate was in doubt, when men were deliberating whether it were wise to stake their lives upon the issue of the Revolution, John Witherspoon, president of Princeton College, rose from among the New Jersey delegates and spoke these words: "To hesitate at this moment is to consent to our own slavery. That noble instrument upon your table, which insures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in this house. He that will not

respond to its accents and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions is unworthy the name of freeman. Whatever I may have of property or of reputation is staked on the issue of this contest, and, although these gray hairs must soon descend into the sepulcher, I would infinitely rather that they descend thither by the hand of the executioner than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country." Congress was profoundly impressed by these brave words from this great man, venerable for scholarship and worth, and the Declaration was speedily thereafter resolved and signed. John Witherspoon was a lineal descendant of John Knox.

The Scotch-Irish were not men of words only. In larger numbers than any other race they recruited the American armies. So predominant were they in the regiments of the Pennsylvania line, for example, that Light Horse Harry Lee said these detachments had better have been called "the line of Ireland." So marked was the zeal of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians for the patriot cause that Lord Cornwallis issued an order to his troops that all Presbyterian churches should be burned as hotbeds of sedition.

The first blood shed in the conflict against British tyranny was not shed at Lexington, but on the banks of the Alamance, in North Carolina, where, in 1771, the Ulster Scot made his first courageous stand against unconstitutional taxation. The fullness of time had not then come and the blood of the martyrs of the Alamance was left to germinate and fructify in the matchless heroism of the Ulstermen of the South in the closing years of the Revolution.

In 1775, when the country resounded with the call to arms, the first detachment from the South to join the Continental army was Morgan's company of Scotch-Irish riflemen from the Valley of Virginia. There were speedily associated with it other detachments of the same race from Pennsylvania, all commanded by Morgan. Every man had inscribed on his cap the words, "Liberty

or Death." On fifty fields of battle, from the snowclad cliffs of Quebec to the forests of the Carolinas, these men poured forth their blood in copious stream that they might prove these words no idle boast, but rather a principle burned by persecution into the hearts of a race making on American soil its final stand in defense of all that man holds dear. So signal were their services in the Saratoga campaign, that when Burgoyne was introduced to Morgan, after the surrender, he said, "Sir, you command the finest regiment on earth!"

To their everlasting honor be it said that the Scotch-Irish were not fairweather patriots. No crisis was so grave and no disaster so secious as to shake the wills of iron or quail the hearts of steel which nature had implanted in the breasts of these Ulster Scots. In the dark days of the Trenton-Princeton campaign and of the winter at Valley Forge they served their country with unshaken faith and unabated zeal. What were some of the other dark hours of the Revolution? Was not one of them in August, 1777, when Burgovne with his superb army was invading New York from the north, when St. Leger and Sir John Johnson were advancing down the Mohawk and laid siege to Fort Stanwix, when New York City was in British control and Philadelphia was about to fall, when Sir Henry Clinton was preparing to ascend the Hudson and strike the American army in the rear, when Ticonderoga and Fort Edward had fallen without a blow and Schuyler had been forced back on Saratoga? It was in this dark hour that Burgovne dispatched a strong force of Hessians to capture the American stores at Bennington, Vermont. There was in that vicinity a Scotch-Irish patriot named John Stark. The day after the battle of Lexington he had led into camp at Cambridge the first detachment of New Hampshire troops to join the Continental army. The day of Bunker Hill he had marched his troops, largely Scotch-Irishmen, across Charlestown Neck under fire from the British men-of-war, and had forbidden them to quicken their pace. In the battle he had bravely defended

the rail fence. He had displayed signal valor in the Trenton-Princeton campaign. As he heard of the approach of this detachment of Hessians he assembled his neighbors and friends, largely of his own race, and as the enemy appeared he rode down his line and said: "Now, my men, there are the redcoats; today they must be ours or tonight Mollie Stark will be a widow." This was the prelude to that utter destruction of the forces of the despot, which was the beginning of the end with the army of Burgoyne.

Another of the dark hours of the conflict was that period of the war in the South when Savannah and Charleston had fallen: when Georgia and South Carolina were overrun, when Gates was marching to fatal and inevitable defeat at Camden. it was that the Scotch-Irish settlers of Williamsburg, S. C., summoned Francis Marion to lead them against the common foe, and thus was organized from this indomitable race that detachment known as Marion's brigade, which, under its great Huguenot leader, was to give the world its most splendid spectacle of partisan warfare. Then it was that John Rutledge, Scotch-Irish Governor of South Carolina, under circumstances which would have discouraged a less resolute man, displayed that wise statesmanship, that patient devotion to the patriot cause, which made it possible to maintain a patriot army in the field. Then it was that Sumpter, Pickens and Williams, the great Scotch-Irish partisan leaders, gathered about them men of their own race and by the vigor of their achievements, by their wisdom in council and their courage in battle, rivaled the fame of Francis Marion.

Then it was that Ferguson, commander of the left wing of the British army, sent word across the mountains to the Scotch-Irish settlers in the Valley of the Watauga that unless they speedily submitted to the British authority, he would cross the mountains and destroy them. The answer was the assemblage of every able-bodied man in the settlement at an appointed place, all eager to be led against the foe. In other conflicts it has been

necessary to draft men to enlist; but here it was necessary to draft men to remain at home to protect the settlement from the Indians. The detachment was fervently exhorted by Samuel Doak, the Presbyterian minister, and, their hearts inspired by the same religious fervor which made Cromwell's Ironsides invincible, these grim, determined sons of the wilderness set out on their march of two hundred miles. After an all night's march they overtook Ferguson at King's Mountain, in a strongly intrenched position. The Americans were largely outnumbered and Ferguson's troops included many of the choicest veterans in the British army, but every blow struck by a Scotch-Irish arm had in it the concentrated fury induced by a century of the most ciuel persecution; nothing could withstand their onset; every man in Ferguson's army was killed, wounded or captured. This victory, won at a time when Marion's brigade was the only other American force in the two Southern colonies, was the turning point of the war in the South. The victory was followed up three months later when men of this same race cut Tarleton's legion to pieces at the battle of the Cowpens.

At another period of the war, George Rogers Clark, of Virginia, led a handful of Scotch-Irishmen westward seven hundred miles across the mountains, through the trackless wilderness, captured and held British posts at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes, and reduced to the dominion of the Stars and Stripes that princely domain bounded by the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Great Lakes. I would like to speak of the prodigies of valor displayed by these heroes, of their sufferings en route, of the wisdom in council, and the resourcefulness in action of their great leader. Suffice it to say, that when the treaty of peace was under consideration, France was desirous of restricting the American republic within narrow bounds. The best that the American commissioners could obtain was a provision that each party should retain the territory it then occupied. In all human probability, but for the sagacity and valor of this band of Ulster Scots, we

should, through that treaty, have lost that magnificent domain which now contains well-nigh one-third of our population and wealth, and with it almost certainly the great Northwest, stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

Did time permit I should like to speak of Mad Anthony Wayne, bravest of the brave and truest of the true; of Montgomery, dying the soldier's death on the cliffs of Quebec at the mouth of the enemy's guns; and of Mercer, the martyr of Princeton; of Thornton and Sullivan, of Reed and Barry, of Knox and Clinton, of Maxwell and St. Clair, of Mifflin and McKean, of Howard and McDowell, of Campbell and Davidson, and the great army of nameless heroes, all of this unconquerable race, whose faith in the cause never wavered, who endured the horrors of the prison ship, the cold and starvation of Valley Forge, and the fevers of the Carolina swamp, counting their heart's blood a price none too high, if with it they might purchase the blessings of liberty for themselves and for us.

I have time to add only a word of the heroism of the Scotch-Irish women. They lived for the most part on the frontier. When the husband and father joined the army, the wife and children were deprived of their natural protector against the raids of the red savages, the merciless ally of Great Britain. Scotch-Irish for the most part were among the later immigrants to this country, and by Revolutionary times they had accumulated but little property. The enlistment of the men in the army involved privation and want for the women, but they urged their husbands to enlist, counting these trials and dangers as their share of the price to be paid for national independence. Their struggles to provide food for themselves and their offspring, their courage amid alarms by day and by night, their distress for want of the necessaries of life, their patience in enduring every trial that came—these are the things which history has not recorded in detail, but the faith and fortitude of these noble women was equal to that displayed at Valley Forge and was no less essential to the triumph of the patriot cause.

Thank God for them all, the courageous, self-reliant men; the faithful, self-sacrificing women.

Of late years an effort has been made to spread abroad the impression that American independence was won by the Puritan of New England, alone, assisted, perhaps, on one or two unimportant occasion by George Washington, but certainly never by any one else from the nine Southern colonies. The evidence is not lacking that this theory is of recent origin, and is, moreover, in gross conflict with the facts. James Anthony Froude, the great English historian, says: "Throughout the revolted colonies all evidence shows that the foremost, the most irreconcilable, the most determined in pushing the quarrel to the last extremity, were the Scotch-Irish, whom the bishops and Lord Donegal and Company had been pleased to drive out of Ulster." Writing in 1790, Ramsay says: "The Irish in America were almost to a man on the side of independence. They had fled from oppression in their native country and could not brook the idea that it should follow them. Their national prepossessions in favor of liberty were strengthened by their religious opinions. They were Presbyterians, and therefore mostly Whigs." Writing early in the present century, Plowden says: "It is a fact beyond question that most of the early successions in America were immediately owing to the vigorous exertions and prowess of the Irish immigrants who bore arms in the cause."

I have no desire to draw invidious comparisons. My protest is against the monopolization of the glory of the contest by one of the several races whose united action was essential to the triumph achieved. I know full well the debt we owe the Cavaliers who gave us Washington and Light Horse Harry Lee; I thank God for the Dutch patriots to whom we owe Schuyler and Gansevoort; I would take nothing from the meed of praise which is due the Scotch race represented by such men as Alexander Hamilton and Paul Jones; I would pay my tribute of praise to the Germans who recruited the rank and file of so many American

regiments, who gave us such leaders as Herkimer and Muhlenberg: I am thankful for the devotion of the Huguenots, for such men as Marion, Sevier and John Tay; I would not snatch a single laurel from the crown which a grateful people have placed on the head of a Puritan. I am too familiar with Revolutionary history to attempt to underrate the services rendered by such men as Warren, Franklin and the Adamses, I know full well that American independence could not have been won by the Scotch-Irish alone. But I contend that many of the most luminous pages of Revolutionary history would be barren of interest, indeed, if there were eliminated from them the deeds of this hardy, heroic race; that in all the galaxy of worth which ranged itself in that struggle beneath the Stars and Stripes, there were no truer hearts than those which beat in Scotch-Irish breasts; that of all the blood shed to win our national freedom, none was more freely or more bravely offered than that which coursed in the veins and arteries of the Ulster Scots. I can conceive of no greater blessing for the republic of our day than the enduement of our public men with their covenanter courage in support of truth, than the adoption by the whole country of their high standard of patriotism, their jealous regard for popular rights and their unselfish devotion to the common good.

Heaven speed the Ulster Scot!
The land is lean that knows him not;
His banner bright unfurled.
But hark! The Bruce and Wallace cry,
For liberty we dare or die,
He echoes through the world.

Heaven speed the Ulster Scot!
He bears free speech, he bears free thought,
He manumits the soul;
Beneath his feet let error die,
Above his head God's guidons fly,
The while the seasons roll.



# The Expedition of George Rogers Clark

Read before the Oregon Society, May 6, 1901, by Compatriot Stephen A. Lowell



F Massachusetts be accepted as typifying the industry, frugality and intolerance of the Puritan, and Virginia as representing the ease, courtliness and liberality of cavalier, perhaps the purest resultant of the combination of those primal elements of our national life, manifest in the spirit of energy, independence and catholicity which has been the distinguishing characteristic of the building of the West, may be found in the magnificent states whose territory was assured to

the Union by the foresight, courage and sacrifice of a patriot too nearly forgotten, George Rogers Clark.

The foundations of the civic life of those commonwealths were laid in the wisdom enunciated by the terms of the famous ordinance of 1787, the authors of which looked beyond their present into the great future of the nascent republic, and recognizing that national perpetuity must rest upon liberty and intelligence, embodied a guaranty of those principles in the organic law of the northwest territory, which was to be the scene of earliest national growth.

Settled at a period antedating the flood of foreign immigration and the era of centralization, their institutions were established and their civil character determined by men and women to whom the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution were not theory only, but a vital influence in private life and public duty.

With such beginnings, enhanced by a salubrious climate, fertile soil and a location unrivaled upon vast interior water-ways, it was but natural that the hopeful eyes of the home-seekers of the world were early focused upon that region, and it is not surprising that its development, both material and intellectual, has been matchless in all history.

But do those peculiar conditions which have so liberally contributed to material prosperity there tend to neutralize that high sense of appreciation of benefits conferred, which is the just pride of the original colonies, north and south?

It is inexplicable that the heroic figure to whom every student turns as he touches that wonderful section of our land, has been so notably neglected by the states which are so deeply his debtors. Warren did not accomplish for Massachusetts, nor Allen for Vermont, nor Sumpter or Marion for the Carolinas, what Clark did for the Illinois Country, and yet while their fame is upon the tongue of every school child, the name of the brave pioneer leader is but a fading memory. The deeds of Joliet, La Salle, Tonti and Hennepin are preserved in song and story, in the sculpture of art and the nomenclature of geography, but only in the meager and unappreciative mention of the historian and the occasional tribute paid in commemoration of early military exploits, are the mighty scenes in which Clark was the central figure recalled, or his genius recognized.

The gloomy specter of neglect broods over him in death as in life. In Kentucky, Boone, who was never more than a back-woodsman of daring rashness, overshadows him. In Virginia the record of Washington shines so brilliantly that lesser military leaders are unseen, while in the states which have grown up north of the Ohio the white men who knew him and felt his power were neither historians nor travelers. Except a few British officers, they were largely the simple French settlers of the prairie, and passed from the scene leaving little of permanence behind them, either in literature or constructive achievement.

The man himself is doubtless in some degree to blame for the lack of public appreciation of his career. He seems to have had no intimate attachments, although genial in temper and popular with his troops, and never having married he left no descendants who, actuated by affection or family pride, might have urged his transcendent claims to recognition. Unlike his younger brother,

William, the fortunate associate of Merriwether Lewis in the historic Oregon exploration, who held some official connection with the government practically from maturity until death, he seems to have had no friend at the seats of power, and when in his old age the State of Virginia sent a delegation to present him a sword he had waited and suffered alone too long. Without replying to the gilded compliments contained in the committee's address he thrust the sword in the ground and broke it with his crutch, saying, "When Virginia wanted a sword I gave her one. She sends me now a toy. I want bread."

Ending his days in poverty and obscurity, broken-hearted by the ingratitude of the republic, he sleeps in Cave Hill Cemetery, at Louisville, unhonored by monument or mausoleum, yet distant only the span of a single river from that soil upon which his splendid public services were rendered.

What were these services? It must not be forgotten that this man, a Virginian by birth, a surveyor by profession and a farmer by occupation, served with Governor Dunmore in his memorable operations against the Shawnees, and that when but a few years past his majority he led as Major of Militia, the people of Kentucky in their warfare against the savages who threatened the river settlements; that he rendered important service in defence of Virginia upon the occasion of Arnold's invasion of that colony in 1781, and that having been commissioned a Brigadier General, he afterwards organized a campaign against Detroit, which failed only because of a paucity of men and equipment, for which he was not responsible, and that a year later, after the disaster of the Kentuckians at Blue Licks, he rallied them to victory against the savages on the Big Miami, and ended the Indian ravages there. These achievements were enough to give him a high place in the military annals of the provinces, and to entitle his genius to recognition as peculiarly adapted to the conditions of his time and location.

But the exploit for which ultimate history must accord him distinguished honor, and upon which his permanent renown must rest, is his expedition for the conquest of the Illinois Country and the elimination of the savages as an element of assistance to the crown troops. In 1775 he had gone to Kentucky as a surveyor. and in 1776 was chosen as a delegate to urge upon Virginia the necessity of establishing in the west some sort of government and assuring protection to life and property there, Kentucky then being looked upon as a part of the mother colony. He reached Williamsburg too late to accomplish all the purposes of his mission, the convention having adjourned, but securing a supply of powder he returned, and the next year successfully repelled the Indian attack upon Harrodsburg, then the chief Kentucky settlement. Having in the meantime conceived it possible to make a conquest, under the colonial flag, of the country to the northward, and incidentally thereby to put an end to the troublesome forays of the savages, he promptly once more started on foot for Virginia to lay his plans before the Governor and Council. Fortunately Patrick Henry was in the executive chair, and his advisors were men who could appreciate the worth of Clark's suggestions, and the inestimable value which his projected campaign, if successful, might be to the cause of the colonies. Receiving a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission and authority to raise troops, he immediately recruited his followers upon the frontier, his entire force numbering less than two hundred men, and assembling them upon a small island—Corn Island—in the Ohio, opposite the present City of Louisville, on the 26th day of June, 1778, started in small boats for the deserted Fort Massac, thence, upon learning from a band of wandering hunters that the necessity of strengthening the posts at Niagara and Detroit had compelled the withdrawal of the British garrison from ancient Kaskaskia, the important settlement upon the upper Mississippi, he made a six days' forced march through a hostile country to secure a point of so great import in the consummation of his plans.

Upon the appearance of the Americans, Rocheblave, the commandant, surrendered the town without resistance, and the French villages in the vicinity, including Cahokia, promptly submitted, while through the mediation of Gibault, a priest, the citizens of Vincennes, upon the Wabash, offered their allegiance to the new government, and temporary peace was effected with the native tribes.

Thus far all had been easy, but when in the fall of that year the state of affairs reached the ears of Colonel Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor at Detroit, that official started with a large body of regular troops, volunteers and Indian warriors, with the avowed purpose not only of recovering the country but seizing the persons of the rebels, as he was pleased to term Clark and his associates. Establishing himself in winter quarters at Vincennes, which he had retaken, he devoted his time to preparation. All the red men were then friendly to the English, and Hamilton appears to have been an adept in dealing with them, thus it seemed in those dark winter months that the little band of brave invaders must fall victims to their own temerity. They could not expect reinforcements, and their numbers were too few for open warfare, and too poorly provisioned to stand a siege, but while preparing as best they could for the defense of Kaskaskia, which they expected Hamilton to attack at the opening of spring, a St. Louis trader brought news that by reason of the departure of the Indians the garrison at Vincennes had been reduced to less than a hundred men. Clark saw at once that his opportunity had come, and dispatching a portion of his troops under Captain John Rogers, with guns and stores, up the Wabash, to watch the approaches to the town, he began his long overland march on the 4th of February, 1779, with one hundred and thirty men, and on the evening of the sixteenth day, after enduring hardships of every character, at times wading to their breasts in the wintry water, reached Vincennes, received the surrender of its population, and in the moonlight began to throw up entrenchments about the fort. For four days the battle waged, until the unerring marksmanship of the frontier riflemen silenced the guns of the fort, when Hamilton, hopeless of relief, surrendered without conditions.

With the capture of that unscrupulous officer the backbone of the English-Indian alliance in the war was broken, and the successful execution of the Indian conspiracy which he had instigated and inspired was rendered impossible. To Hamilton more than any other individual is to be attributed the perfection of the infamous plan for a combined attack of the savages of the interior upon the whole frontier from the lakes to Georgia, but fortunately when the time came to carry it out Clark's victory had ended his power and, lacking his guidance and deprived of the support of the northern tribes, the scheme proved abortive.

The attempt, however, had a most deleterious effect upon the comprehensive plans of Clark, for it necessitated the diversion of a regiment designed by the government for his reinforcement, to restrain the activity of the southern Indians, and while by tireless activity and resourceful tact he was enabled to maintain order throughout the vast territory of which his victory had given him control, and to hold it for his country, his force was too limited to permit the capture of Detroit, which his original design seems to have included. He therefore abandoned the project for the time being, and, upon the suggestion of Jefferson, established a fort upon the Mississippi, an outpost to the west of the republic to be born.

The expedition was a daring conception, fraught with grave dangers, but pregnant with rich promise to the cause of human liberty. Those who bore its burdens might well have adopted the proud announcement of the Algonquins to Marquette, which gave Illinois its name, "We are Illini,"—We are men. The campaign cannot be measured by the standard of today, but must be viewed in the light of the peculiar conditions belonging to the period and place of the operations. Military equipment at the

best was poor. Permanent base of supplies was impossible. Communication with any governmental authority could be by messenger only and would require months. There was no hope of reinforcement in case of defeat. The scene was the country of a vigilant enemy, the home of those Indian tribes whose warriors were perhaps the most intelligent and strenuous fighters of their race, and the feat was accomplished at a time when the experienced diplomacy of England had settled their tribal differences and unified them in hostility to the Colonials. Success amid such surroundings could only crown the effort of an American leader endowed not alone with personal valor and the skill of a born tactician, but with strategic talent of the highest order.

Clark was supported by men of marvellous physical endurance and unquestioned bravery, but it was his brain that conceived the plans, and to him must be ascribed the honors of the triumph; and the fame of that valorous enterprise should wax in glory as the nation widens, that the appreciation of the future may compensate the neglect of the past. Virginia's Legislature indeed recorded the fact "That Colonel George Rogers Clark planned and executed the reduction of the British forts between the Ohio and the Mississippi," and in a cursory manner his great achievement was applauded by the Colonial leaders, but he seems to have been viewed rather as an adventurous frontiersman than as a great military leader. His work was done in a sparsely settled country and in a martial age. Fighting was the business of the people for seven years, and heroic deeds and chivalric devotion became the usual, not the extraordinary; but measured by the standards of his time he certainly is entitled to rank in military skill with any officer of the provincial armies, Washington and Greene excepted, and in the light of the concrete results attained, his place in the war annals of the world must be exalted. The heritage of his operations was rich both in immediate results and future promise.

It would be a reflection alike upon the composite genius of the Revolutionary fathers and upon the supreme destiny of America to assume that the knightly deeds of this man would not have been done by others if not by him, or that any other ultimate result of the war for independence than that attained was possible, but the fact certainly remains that the nation owes him a debt of gratitude yet unpaid.

The criticisms upon his later career which some of the writers of his period, and indeed some of the modern historians, have recorded, if true, probably signify both that his popularity among the people of the Ohio Valley had aroused jealousies, and that he possessed the same fallibility that is found in all great captains. Versatile as must military genius always be, it is never faultless. The limitations which necessarily hedge some of the fields of its operations render occasional mistakes certain, and there is never a lack of petty minds ready to seize upon such failures as the standard by which to measure the man.

Clark's opportunity for entrance upon the spectacular stage of the Revolution, and to wear the aureole of historic glory, was forever lost when the government in its poverty failed to send him an army with which to capture Detroit after the defeat of Hamilton. The nation would have paid homage to the conqueror of that vantage point, and with it in control, the treaty of peace might perchance have added the now opulent Canadian provinces to the Union.

The exact territorial extent of his conquest is not fixed. The term Illinois Country is so general in its historic use that it is somewhat difficult to determine its limitations; but it certainly included the territory now covered by the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and a portion of Indiana, and it may with reason be said to include all that vast section early denominated the Northwest Territory, now the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. They all date their beginnings from the arrival of the French explorers in the seventeenth century, and from that

date until the French and Indian war they were all claimed by Illinois and Wisconsin were successively parts of Ohio and Indiana Territories, as Wisconsin was of Illinois. It is certainly probable that the expedition effected as much for one part of the northwest territory as another. If so then by his sword was preserved to free government a region in which now dwell near a fourth of the Nation's population, possessing full share of its wealth and intelligence, where agriculture, commerce, science and education approximate perfection, and in whose atmosphere have generated the forces of protest which, manifest in independent thought,-political, social and industrial,-have more than once roused the country to successful effort for civic righteousness, higher ideals and courageous performance of national duty. Without it the black slave might not have been free, nor Cuba independent, nor public faith maintained, nor the proud systems of state education from kindergarten to university established, nor that beneficent union of Christian woman now world-wide in its influence, organized, nor the burden of the regeneration of the Philippines assumed. Not that all the people of all the states of that territory have been always right, or that they are the exclusive custodians of the virtues of independence, progressiveness or heroism, but circumstances have strangely combined, when questions of great moment have presented themselves, to give the group of commonwealths carved from the northwest territory the balance of power, and they have rarely been found wanting. Courageously and intelligently new problems have been faced, and fearlessly and patriotically they have been solved.

There was nothing of accident in Clark's success, nothing of uncertainty in his plans or purposes. He acted his great part intelligently, with keen vision and broad conception of the lasting character of his work. It must be remembered that more than one hundred years had elapsed since the sainted Marquette appeared upon the great lakes as a representative alike of temporal and eternal sovereigns, and that his story and that of La Salle,

as told by Father Hennepin, was not unknown either in the old world or the new, and it cannot be justly contended that the Virginia leaders, intelligent and of intense patriotism as they were, did not realize the full scope and purport of the plans which their trusted officer laid before them, or that he himself undervalued his mission. At the opening of hostilities England, realizing the strategic value of Detroit, had promptly seized that town and therefrom her civil and military representatives endeavored to direct the contest throughout the limitless expanse she had received from France as a sequence of Wolf's victory upon the Heights of Abraham. She knew its value, and while there were no extensive settlements then, her statesmen, far-sighted, intended to hold it if they could. Time has shown that it was the richest prize of the contest, and there is no place for iconoclasm now as to the recognition then on the part of either English or Americans of the splendor of its possibilities.

The expedition must be accepted, in whatever light it is viewed, as one of the most important in the chain of events which mark the Revolution from the protest against the stamp act to the inaugural of Washington. It is true that it was not undertaken until after the surrender of Burgovne, which is deemed the turning point of the war, nor until after the recognition of the independence of the Colonies by France and the treaty of alliance with that kingdom, but there were three long years of uncertain struggle after that, while often, especially in the south, the balance seemed to swing toward the English, and who shall say that these important events would have led to the triumph of American arms had the English been able to have thrown their Indian allies upon the central and southern colonies from the west, as they would have done had Hamilton been free, and the Northwestern forts under his control! One of the letters of that official of the period immediately preceding his defeat, declared that "next year there will be the greatest number of savages on the frontier that has ever been known, as the Six

Nations have sent belts around to encourage their allies who have made a general alliance." It was clearly the purpose of this English barbarian to use the forts of that territory as rendezvous from which to hurl his hordes of red men into Virginia and by force of numbers to overcome the Americans there, in the hope of thus cutting the thirteen colonies in twain; and could such a plan have succeeded it is more than probable that the end would have been disaster to the American cause, if not in final defeat, then in limited territory when boundaries were determined by a treaty of peace.

The friendship of France was largely veneer, her object in the alliance being a hope to cripple England rather than a desire to create a new nation, while Spain, then a world power of first rank whose interest in Florida and upon the Mississippi were very great, was never friendly.

The correspondence between Madrid and Versailles in the latter years of the war discloses the fact that the Castilian ministers even then saw the shadow on the future of their colonial empire cast by a power they felt, but could not see, and that had we not been in actual possession of the Northwest Country when peace was declared, our western boundaries would probably have been far east of the great river, the complete control of which Spain coveted and secretly contended for. The possession of the Mississippi and the free navigation of the great lakes was essential to the complete development of America, and the cabinets of Europe knew it.

To crude and unaspiring races location is unimportant. Asia and primeval Europe witnessed the unifying of masses of humanity into a semblance of nations in regions remote from navigable waters, but then the occupation of man was fighting and his ambition was limited to food, clothing and shelter. But civilization came with the birth of commerce, and hand in hand they have encircled the globe. Trade and manufacture, culture and thrift, art and science, liberty and law, as we know them, began

in those states of antiquity which rested upon the Mediterranean Sea, while their armies and colonies early planted the seeds of these essentials to advancement upon the shores of the Atlantic, and in the ages since facilities for commerce have usually measured the strength, enterprise and wealth of the Germanic races.

The great waters which wash the borders of the Illinois Country, north, south and west, at once assured facile means of intercourse between settlements and encouraged commercial spirit, emphasizing varied advantages of soil and climate which under other conditions might have long remained unnoticed,—so long, perhaps, that the engraftment upon the west of the high character and aggressive enthusiasm of the people of the original states would have been so late that dominion over the regal expanse from the Mississippi to the Pacific would have been a century delayed. Far better could the Revolution have ended with the loss of New England or the extreme south, than that Britain should have retained that magnificent territory, which was the scene of the prowess and triumph of George Rogers Clark.

The movement of the Aryan race through the zone of power from its cradle in Central Asia to our own Pacific shore has been westward, slowly and sporadically north or south, and following the unexplainable but irresistable instinct emigration, once attracted, surged unceasingly into the new regions. It was not the wisdom of Jefferson alone, but rather the inbred sentiment of a progressive nation reflected in him which, in anticipation of future needs, consummated through Napoleon the purchase of Louisiana; and Oregon and California came in response to the same intense but unspoken demand.

To no one man is due the inspiring advancement of this republic, or its marvellous triumphs in peace or war, but Providence has seemingly selected agents at times whose part in national destiny is so momentous as to make them seem divinely appointed, and that their work undone would have turned aside forever

the chariot of progress. Clark is one of these men. Conjecture is of course valueless in history, but it is easy to conceive, with the matchless achievement of this pioneer leader eliminated, England's seat of government on this continent upon the Mississippi instead of the Ottawa, and Spain dividing her dominion over the Gulf of Mexico and the empire westward to the Pacific.

The key to the control of the continent was on the lakes and the Mississippi, and the genius of Clark held it for the republic.

As, majestic in her power and splendid in her virility, America stands today upon the Pacific the cynosure of the eye and thought of Christendom, ready to assume the responsibility to which the God of nations has called her in the Orient, she may well repeat the uplifting chant of Jersey's poet:

"I chant the world on my western sea,

I chant copious the islands beyond, thick as stars in the sky,

I chant the new empire, grander than any before, as in a vision it comes to me,

I chant America, the mistress, I chant a greater supremacy,

I chant projected a thousand blooming cities yet in time on those groups of sea islands.

My sailships and steamships, threading the Archipelagos,

My Stars and Stripes fluttering in the wind,

Commerce opening, the sleep of ages having done its work, races reborn, refreshed.

Lives, works resumed,—the object I know not,—but the old, the Asiatic, renewed as it must be,

Commencing from this day surrounded by the world."

But as she voices the stately language let her not forget that she gained her impetus westward from a hero yet unsung, George Rogers Clark.



# Jews in the American Revolution

Read Before the Oregon Society, February 22, 1900, by Compatriot Benjamin I. Cohen



T may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that the British Colonies in North America were settled almost entirely by men who were in search of a larger liberty, and this liberty they sought was, in most instances, the right of each man to worsihp God according to the dictates of his own conscience. They, or their ancestors, had suffered because of their beliefs. The Puritans of New England had been oppressed by the Churchmen of Old England.

The Cavaliers of Maryland and Virginia had been ground beneath the iron heel of Cromwell and his legions. The Quakers of Pennsylvania had become obnoxious to the authorities of their old The Scotch-Irish of the inter-mountain regions had home. suffered at the hands of the Catholics; and the Catholics in turn had been devoured by the Scotch-Irish. Even the Dutchmen of New Amsterdam remembered the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition, and the cruelties of that matchless infantry which followed the Duke of Alva. But while each had thus his several oppressor, the Jews had been the victims of every nation, and had been persecuted in every clime; and so they fairly hungered and thirsted for the liberty which they saw beckoning to them across the waves of the Atlantic; even as the Arab toiling across the burning sands of the Sahara thirsted for the cooling waters of the distant oasis. The connection of the Jews with America began at a very early date. It has been generally supposed that Columbus derived the funds for his first voyage from the sale of her jewels by Queen Isabella; but this is a mistake, for Spanish historians themselves assert that she had already parted with her jewels to defray the expenses of the war with the Moors, and when Columbus set sail from Palos on August 3d, 1492, for the discovery of America, the funds for his equipment were furnished by Louis Santangel, Treasurer General of Arragon, who had been born of a Jewish father and a Jewish mother, and by another Jew, Gabriel Sanchez, Councillor and Comptroller of Arragon. On this voyage Columbus was accompanied by the following five Jews: Luis de Torres, interpreter; Rodrigo Sanchez, nephew of the Treasurer General of Arragon; Alonso de la Calle, Dr. Mæstro Bernal and Surgeon Marco. The astronomical tables which he used were the work of Abraham Zacuto and had been translated into Spanish by his pupil Joseph Vecinho, or Vizino, both master and pupil being Jews.

I must pass briefly over the early Jewish migration to America. Fiske says: "In the Autumn of 1654 the barque Santa Caterina arrived at New Amsterdam from Brazil with twenty-seven Portuguese Jews on board, men, women and children. Another party presently came from the Dutch Island of Curacoa. Peter Stuyvesant objected to these arrivals; but the Dutch West Indies Company replied that his request for their expulsion was 'inconsistent with reason and justice,' and the States General followed this up with the law of July 15, 1655, 'expressly permitting the Jews to trade to New Netherland, and to reside there, on the simple condition that they should support their own poor.' This condition has been well fulfilled, for such a kind of person as a Jewish pauper has seldom been seen."

In the spring of 1658 about fifteen families of Jews settled in Newport, Rhode Island, and brought with them the first three degrees of Masonry. About a hundred years later, in 1750, Newport became the abode of a colony of Jewish merchant princes, the most prominent of whom was Aaron Lopez. At the breaking out of the American Revolution he was the owner of thirty vessels engaged in trade with Europe and the West Indies. Having espoused the patriot cause, he was forced to flee from Newport, his business was almost wrecked, nearly all his vessels having been lost or captured by the enemy. Scarcely had Ogle-

thorpe founded the colony of Georgia in 1733, when on July 7th, of that year, a party of forty Jews sailed up the Savannah River, on a vessel direct from London, and proceeded to found homes in the new settlement. Among the sons of these Jews were many who were prominent in our Revolutionary struggle. The Jews also settled in South Carolina at an early day; for by 1750 they had become numerous enough to found a Synagogue in Charleston. The first Jewish settler in Pennsylvania of whom I have found a record, was allowed to hold land by a special act passed in 1726. By 1747 there were enough Jews in Philadelphia to form a small gathering as the nucleus of a congregation.

A numerous Jewish community settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in Colonial days, the most prominent of whom was Joseph Simon, who arrived in 1735. On July 5th, 1773, the different tribes of the Indian nations in Illinois conveyed to twenty-two residents of Lancaster and vicinity a grant of land that covered what is now the southern half of the State of Illinois. Eight Jews were among the grantees, viz: Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, Barnard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Moses Franks, Jr., Joseph Simon and Levy Andrew Levy.

The first Jewish settler of Maryland seems to have been Dr. Jacob Lombrozo, who arrived in 1658 and was granted letters of "denizacion" in 1663. Jacob Hart, who came to this country in 1775, was a merchant in Baltimore during the Revolution. He is the person mentioned in the secret journals of the Continental Congress as having headed a subscription of the merchants of that city and raised two thousand guineas for the relief of a detachment of the American Army under Lafayette, while passing through Baltimore. Nathaniel Levy, of Baltimore, fought under Lafayette during the campaign of 1781. I have thus given a brief and by no means comprehensive account of the early Jewish settlements in the British Colonies. Just how many Jews there were in this country about the time of the American Revolution has never been definitely determined. There were

but few, and my own belief is that there were less than one thousand in the entire country. The gradual approach of the Revolution, caused by increasing instances of British tyranny, brought about corresponding acts of resistance. On November 7th, 1765, the merchants of Philadelphia signed the Non-Importation Resolutions, sometimes called the First Declaration of Independence. The first article of the resolutions provides that "It is unanimously resolved and agreed that in all orders any of the subscribers to this paper may send to Great Britain for goods, they shall and will direct their correspondents not to ship them until the Stamp Act is repealed." I have seen the original of these resolutions, which is preserved in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and it bears the signatures of nine Jewish merchants, as follows: Benjamin Levy, Samson Levy, Joseph Jacobs, Hyman Levy, Jr., David Franks, Mathias Bush, Michael Gratz, Barnard Gratz and Moses Mordecai. Several of the other Colonies passed similar resolutions from time to time, to which I have not been able to obtain access; but in New York, in July, 1770, a decision was reached to make more binding the Non-Importation Agreement, and among its signers were six Jews: Samuel Judah, Hyman Levy, Jacob Moses, Jacob Myers, Jonas Phillips and Isaac Seixas. Before taking up the records of Jewish officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary armies, let me call your attention briefly to that remarkable man and sincere lover of his adopted country, Haym Salomon. He was the fellow countryman and intimate associate of the Polish Generals Pulaski and Kosciuszko. As early as 1775 he became obnoxious to the British government and was imprisoned in New York, sharing the privations and horrors of the sufferers confined in a loathsome prison called the Provost. In 1778 he was taken by the British General Sir H. Clinton in New York, on charges that he had received orders from General Washington to burn their fleets and destroy their store-houses, which he had attempted to execute to their great injury and damage. He was accordingly imprisoned,

treated inhumanly, and ordered to suffer military death. escaped by means of a bribe. A few days thereafter he arrived in Philadelphia and then began his services as a financier to the patriot cause. When the governments of France and Holland decided to advance moneys to the struggling Colonies, Havm Salomon was the financial agent who conducted the negotiations of the entire amount of these munificent supplies, without the loss of one cent to the American government. He also made large advances from his private purse to Congress, to Robert Morris. to General Miffiin, General St. Clair, General Steuben, Colonel Shee, Colonel Morgan, Major McPherson, Major Franks and to many other officers such sums as they required. To the immortal delegation from Virginia he extended liberal supplies. James Madison said that when the pecuniary resources of members of Congress, both public and private, were cut off, recourse was had to Mr. Salomon for means to answer their current expenses, and he was always found extending his friendly hand. He was appointed Paymaster General to the French troops in America, and filled that office free of charge. He advanced large sums to various officers and agents of the French King, and for two years maintained out of his private purse Don Franceso Rendon, secret ambassador of the King of Spain. Mr. Salomon died after a short, but severe, illness at Philadelphia on January 6, 1784. After his death the following account of sums due him by the public was filed:

58 Loan Office Certificates\$	8110,233.65
19 Treasury Certificates	18,259.50
2 Virginia State Certificates	8,166.48
70 Commissioners' Certificates	17,870.37
Continental Liquidated	199,214.45
Total	353,744.45

Not one cent of this sum has ever been repaid to his heirs. Mr. Salomon was by no means the only Jew who rendered financial assistance to the patriots. Among the signers of the Bills of

Credit for the Continental Congress in 1776 were Benjamin Levy, of Philadelphia, and Benjamin Jacobs, of New York. Samuel Lyon, of New York, signed similar bills in 1779. Isaac Moses, of Philadelphia, contributed three thousand pounds sterling to the Colonial treasury, and Hyman Levy, of the same place, repeatedly advanced considerable sums for the support of the army in the field.

Manuel Mordecai Noah, of South Carolina, not only served as an officer on General Washington's staff and likewise with General Marion, but gave of his fortune twenty thousand pounds to further the patriot cause. The journals of the Continental Congress contain numerous entries of sums due various Jews for advances of money and supplies. Among others thus mentioned are the firm of Simon & Henry, composed of Joseph Simon, of Lancaster, and William Henry, for sundries furnished to rifle companies, for drums, for provisions for prisoners, and for blankets. Philip Minis, of Georgia, \$6,919.50 advanced by him. Minis & Cohen, of Georgia, \$5,496 and \$1,287, and Michael Gratz, of Pennsylvania, advances made.

Israel Israel resided on the Delaware near Wilmington during the Revolution. The female members of his family being dependent upon Israel and his younger brother, Joseph, lots were drawn to determine which should become a soldier. The lot fell upon Joseph. Lossing, the historian, thus describes what happened to Israel: "Israel Israel was a member of the Committee of Safety and of course a marked man. Betrayed by Tory neighbors, he and his wife's brother were made prisoners and taken upon the frigate Roebuck lying in the Delaware in sight of his house for trial. He was treated harshly, his bed was a coil of rope on deck and his food was of the meanest kind. It was reported that he had declared that he would 'sooner drive his cattle as a present to General Washington than receive thousands of dollars in British gold for them.' The British commander ordered a detachment of soldiers to seize and slaughter his cattle.

His voung wife Hannah (then only nineteen years old) guessed their purpose when she saw the soldiers land. With a boy eight years old she hastened to the meadows, cast down the bars and began driving out the cattle. The soldiers told her to desist and threatened to shoot her. 'Fire away,' cried the heroic woman. They fired and the balls flew thickly but harmlessly around her. The cattle were all saved and the discomfitted marauders returned to the frigate. The trial of Israel took place. A kind-hearted soldier asked him if he was a Free Mason. He answered in the affirmative and was informed that a lodge was to be held on the vessel that night, the officers being Masons. The trial ensued. The life of Israel was in jeopardy. He made a manly defense before the court and when opportunity offered he gave the sign of the brotherhood. It was recognized; the haughty bearing of the officers was changed to kindness, the Tory witnesses were reprimanded for seeking the harm of an honorable man, presents were prepared for his heroic wife, and himself and brother were sent on shore in a splendid barge and set at liberty."

Jacob I. Cohen came to Lancaster, Pa., in 1773, and after a brief sojourn proceeded to Charleston. A corps of Volunteer Infantry was formed there, which was largely composed of Jews, among whom he was numbered. I have seen the original of his discharge, which is written on a sheet of plain paper and reads as follows:

"So. Carolina, Charlestown, April, 1779.

"This certifies that Jacob I. Cohen enrolled himself in my Company on his arrival here, and has been with me a volunteer on 2 Expedition to Beaufort and has in every respect conducted himself as a good soldier and man of Courage.

"R. LUSHINGTON, "Captain Chastown Reg."

Benjamin Nones was born in Bordeaux, France, in 1757, and settled in Philadelphia in 1777. Early in the war he formed the acquaintance of Washington and Lafayette and subsequently served on the staffs of both. He had previously been a private

under General Pulaski, who wrote of him that he "fought in almost every action which took place in Carolina, and in the disastrous affair of Savannah shared the hardships of that sanguinary day." He became Major of a Legion of four hundred men attached to Baron De Kalb's command and composed in part of Jews. When De Kalb fell, mortally wounded, at the battle of Camden, Major Nones, Captain Jacob de la Motta and Captain Jacob De Leon, all three Jewish officers, bore their chief from the field.

Referring to Myer Moses, General Sumpter, of Revolutionary fame, wrote the following letter when he was ninety-seven years old:

### SOUTH MOUNT, October 11, 1831.

I hereby certify that I was well acquainted with Myer Moses, Esqr., merchant in Charleston, So. Ca. I understood and believe that he was friendly and attached to the American cause during the Revolution; I have further understood and believe that his treatment to the American wounded and prisoners was such as entitled him to the good wishes and gratitude of all those who had the success of the Revolution at heart. After the fall of Charleston, his treatment to the wounded and prisoners who were taken and sent to Charleston was extremely friendly and humane, they being in the greatest possible distress. Moreover I have understood and believe that on these occasions he expended a considerate sum in relieving them.

(Signed)

THOS. SUMTER.

Moses Cohen was born in Charlestown, S. C., in 1754. He took an active part in the battle of Fort Moultrie and was conspicuous for bravery at the seige of Yorktown. He also served in the Grenadier Company of Charleston, commanded by Captain Bacot, in 1776.

Noah Abraham was Captain in the Battalion of Cumberland County, Pa., Militia.

Aaron Benjamin was Ensign of Eighth Connecticut Regiment, January 1, 1777, and rose to be Regimental Adjutant by April 1, 1780. He served in other Connecticut regiments until November 3, 1783. He was a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry March 11, 1813, and was honorably discharged June 15, 1815.

Samuel Benjamin was an Ensign of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment January 1, 1777; First Lieutenant March 28, 1779, and served until June, 1783.

Joseph Bloomfield was Captain in the Third New Jersey Regiment February 9, 1776; Deputy Judge Advocate General, November 17, 1776, to October 20, 1778; Brigadier General U. S. Army March 27, 1812. Honorably discharged June 15, 1815.

Moses Bloomfield, of New Jersey, was surgeon in the Continental Army from May, 1777, to December, 1780.

Solomon Bush was an officer in the Pennsylvania Militia. He became Deputy Adjutant General and in the month of September, 1777, was dangerously wounded. He ultimately rose to be Major and the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Lewis Bush, of Pennsylvania, was mortally wounded at the battle of Brandywine and died four days later.

Philip Jacob Cohen became so distinguished for the services he rendered the Colonies that the British authorities made a special order forbidding him to hold office in the Province of Georgia.

Reuben Etting, of Baltimore, was but nineteen years old at the time of the battle of Lexington. He joined a Maryland company and hastened north. At the surrender of Charleston he was taken prisoner by the British and his health was ruined by ill treatment in prison and exposure in the field.

Isaac Franks, of Philadelphia, entered the army shortly after the battle of Lexington. He became Aid-de-Camp to General Washington, holding the rank of Colonel, and served throughout the war.

One of the most picturesque characters of Revolutionary days was David Salisbury Franks. On May 2, 1775, the bust of the King at Montreal was found daubed over and an offensive inscription written upon it in French. Much excitement was caused by the act, which one French gentleman said ought to be punished by hanging. Young Franks, who was then an English merchant in Montreal, said, "In England men are not hanged for such small offenses." This so provoked the Frenchman that he attacked Franks, who thereupon knocked him down. For using the words above referred to young Franks was arrested, tried and sent to jail on the 3d day of May, but was released on the 9th. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia and enlisted in the Continental army in 1775. He became Major of a regin.ent, and in May, 1778, was made Aid-de-Camp to General Benedict Arnold, serving also as his private secretary until September 25, 1780. Arnold's treachery having aroused suspicion, Franks demanded an investigation, and on October 2, 1780, he was arrested. At his trial he was not only acquitted, but it was shown that his course had been entirely honorable. Franks also gave testimony to Mrs. Arnold's innocence of all complicity in her husband's treason. He was afterwards ordered to rejoin the army under General Washington and received other commissions, among them being that of bearer of public dispatches to envoys abroad in 1781. He returned in 1782 and the same year was again entrusted with negotiations with foreign governments. became Lieutenant-Colonel and retired from active duty on January 1, 1783. Early in 1784 he sailed for Europe, bearing a triplicate of the ratification of the definitive treaty to ministers plenipotentiary abroad. In 1784 he was Vice Consul at Marseilles. In 1785 he accompanied the American agent in France to Morocco, to effect a treaty between the Emperor of that country and the United States. The treaty was concluded early in 1787 and he returned to the United States, bearing a copy of the same. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Society

of the Cincinnati, and was always respected as a sincere and devoted patriot.

David Hays was an active participant in the struggle for independence and served with the American Army on Long Island. In revenge for which the Tories burned his house and store.

Colonel Isaacs, of the North Carolina Militia, was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Camden.

Moses Isaacks, of Newport, was an active supporter of the Army and had the honor of receiving General Washington as a guest at his house.

Isaac Israel was Captain in the Eighth Virginia Regiment.

Benjamin Moses served on the staff of General Pulaski.

Philip Moses Russel was a surgeon in the Continental Army and was with Washington at Valley Forge. When sickness compelled him to retire in August, 1780, he received a strong letter of commendation from General Washington.

Mordecai Sheftall, of Georgia, was Deputy Commissioner General of Issues to the Continental troops. His son, Sheftall Sheftall, was appointed his assistant at the early age of fourteen. They were captured by the British at Savannah, were treated with abuse and ordered on board the prison ship.

From an examination of various Revolutionary records, which has been by no means as exhaustive as I should have liked, I have found notices of ninety-seven other Revolutionary Soldiers whom I have reason to believe were Jews, and I think many more might be found by a more extended search.

Francis Salvador was carefully educated in England and on attaining his majority inherited sixty thousand pounds sterling. Like so many of our early Jewish settlers his ancestry was Portuguese. The greater portion of the family wealth was swept away by the earthquake at Lisbon and the collapse of the East India Company. They still, however, retained large tracts of land in South Carolina, and to recover these Francis Salvador

came to the Colony in 1773, being then about thirty-five or forty vears of age. He soon became the friend of Rutledge, Hammond & Drayton. Within a year of his arrival he was elected a member of the General Assembly of South Carolina, thus being the first Jew to represent the masses in a popular assembly. In January, 1775, he was elected a member of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina for St. Mark's 96th District, his colleagues from that district being Hammond, Rutledge, Gervais and Calhoun. After the battle of Lexington, Salvador was among the first to take the field. Early in 1776 the British stirred up the Tories and Indians to take up arms against the Colonies. Salvador and Major Williamson were the leaders of an expedition sent to oppose this attack. Our patriot was killed on August 1, 1776. The account of his death was sent by Major Williamson to John Rutledge and concludes as follows: "When I came up to him after dislodging the enemy, and speaking to him, he asked whether I had beaten the enemy. I told him yes. He said he was glad of it, and shook me by the hand and bade me farewell, and said he would die in a few minutes."

Here let us leave our subject. In the words of the Jewish prayer-book, "A good name is better than precious riches and the day of death better than the day of one's birth."

## ROLL OF MEMBERS



## Roll of Members

National No. State No. 7329.

WILLIAM CULLUM ALVORD. Assistant Cashier, Portland.

Benjamin Alvord=Emily Louise Mussey.

William Alvord=Lucy Claghorn.

James Claghorn=Ann Hutchinson.

JAMES CLAGHORN, Captain in Col. James Mead's Regiment of Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Vermont Militia.

670I.

THOMAS McARTHUR ANDERSON. Brigadier-General U. S. Army. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie County, Ohio.

William Marshall Anderson=Eliza McArthur. Richard Clough Anderson=Sarah Marshall.

RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel Virginia
Continental Line. Was present at Boston Tea Party; present in
engagements of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton,
Brandywine and at Valley Forge; taken prisoner at Charleston,
S. C.; member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

7366

THOMAS McARTHUR ANDERSON, JR. Captain Seventh Infantry, U. S. Army, Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Thomas McArthur Anderson=Elizabeth Van Winkle.

William Marshall Anderson=Eliza McArthur.

Richard Clough Anderson-Sarah Marshall.

Also

Thomas McArthur Anderson=Elizabeth Van Winkle.

Charles Van Winkle=Rebecca Stratton.

Walter Van Winkle=Phoebe Tours.

Abraham Van Winkle=Aatja Clendenning.

Jacob Van Winkle=Rachel Commyear.

RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON, for service see Thomas McArthur Anderson, Sr., Nat. No. 6701.

JACOB VAN WINKLE, Lieutenant of Colonel Dye's Regiment, New Jersey Militia.

6745

State No.

OLIVER C. APPLEGATE. Stock-raiser, Olene.

Lindsay Applegate=Elizabeth B. Miller.

Daniel Applegate=Rachel Lindsay.

Richard Applegate --- Wiggins.

DANIEL APPLEGATE, Fifer in Continental Army. At eleven years of age ran away from home and joined Washington's camp at Cambridge.

RICHARD APPLEGATE, Private in New Jersey Line.

7332

132

HOSMER KELLOGG ARNOLD. Bookkeeper, Portland.

Frederick Kellogg Arnold=Mary Nichols Tower.

Emmons Arnold=Ruth Jane Kellogg.

Jonathan Arnold=Maria Emmons.

Jonathan Arnold=Lucy Green.

JONATHAN ARNOLD, Sergeant in Captain Samuel William's Company, Col. Samuel B. Webb's Regiment, Connecticut Line.

12874

224

HERBERT BASSETT AUGUR. Teacher, Portland.

William Chambers Augur=Julia Caroline Bassett.

George La Fayette Augur=Jane Chambers.

James Augur=Almyra Ford.

Hezekiah Augur=Lydia Atwater.

HEZEKIAH AUGUR, Private Second Company, Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, commanded by Benedict Arnold; present at the battle of Lexington.

12850

209

EDWARD DAMON BALDWIN. Stenographer, The Dalles.

Julius Coates Baldwin=Ellen Damon.

Thomas J. Damon=Rachel Thomas.

Josiah Appelton Thomas=Martha Maynard.

Nathaniel Maynard=Martha Smith.

NATHANIEL MAYNARD, Minuteman at Lexington Alarm; Captain in Howe's Regiment Fourth Middlesex County Militia; afterwards in service in Brook's Regiment in New York; in 1778 a prisoner in Canada; in practically continuous service from the Lexington Alarm to the close of the war.

State No.

6705

HAMILTON M. BEALL. Cashier, The Dalles.

William Dent Beall=Martha Louisa Beall.

Lloyd Beall=

LLOYD BEALL, Captain Seventh Maryland Regiment; was wounded at Germantown; taken prisoner at Camden, but escaped; served through the campaign in the South; resigned at close of the war, entered the service again in 1799 and remained till his death; during the latter term of service he was at various times commandant at Old Point Comfort, Fort Adams and Bedloes Island.

11274

199

ALFRED LOCKWOOD BEEBE. Analyst, Portland.

Charles Edwin Beebe=Jane Blakeney Wade.

Silas Beebe=Anna Breed.

Joseph Breed=Mercy Holmes.

Nathan Breed=Lucy Babcock.

JOSEPH BREED, private Lieut. Eliphalet Hasting's or Captain Caleb Moulton's Company, Poor's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia. Was wounded and a pensioner.

NATHAN BREED, Corporal Captain Ely Avery's Company, Parson's Regiment, Connecticut Militia.

11273

198

CHARLES FRANCIS BEEBE. Merchant, Portland.

Brother of Alfred Lockwood Beebe (Nat. No. 11274).

7360

160

CORNELIUS C. BEEKMAN. Banker, Jacksonville.

Benjamin B. Beekman=Lydia Compton.

Cornelius Beekman=Rebecca Sharp.

John Beekman=Arrianyte Tunison.

JOHN BEEKMAN, private in Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion, Somerset County, New Jersey, Militia.

7359

159

BENJAMIN B. BEEKMAN. Lawyer, Portland.

Cornelius C. Beekman (Nat. No. 7360)=Julia E. Hoffman.

7370

State No.

170

ROBERT F. BELL. Lawyer, Portland.

Thomas C. Bell=Lucia Chase.

William Bell=Rebecca Davis.

William Forrest Ray Davis=Elizabeth Coxon.

WILLIAM FORREST RAY DAVIS, private Captain Reed's Company, Maryland Militia, also a pensioner.

6739

39

OSCAR HENRY BELLINGER. Civil Engineer, Portland.

Charles B. Bellinger=Margery Johnson.

Edward H. Bellinger=Eliza Howard.

John H. Bellinger-Mary C. Crane.

Henry Bellinger=

HENRY BELLINGER, private Third Company Second Battalion Tryon County, New York Militia.

6720

20

ALEXANDER ELIJAH BORTHWICK. Spokane, Wash.

William Borthwick=Margaret Maria Bushnell.

George Borthwick=Nancy Brice.

James Borthwick-Margaret Byers.

Also

William Borthwick-Margaret Maria Bushnell.

Joshua Bushnell-Anna M. Watrous.

John Handley Bushnell=Sarah Willard.

JAMES BORTHWICK, Sentinel at Middle Fort, New York.

JOHN HANDLEY BUSHNELL, private Capt. Aaron Steven's Company, Col. Samuel Mott's Battalion, Connecticut State Troops.

6793

93

FRANK EDWARD BRADLEY. Civil Engineer, Puyallup, Wash.

Francis W. Bradley-Christina Harder.

John N. Harder=Catherine Philip.

George Philip=Jane Ostrander.

GEORGE PHILIP, Lieutenant in Capt. Jacobus Philip's Company, Col. Robert Livingston's Regiment, New York Militia.

State No.

WILLIAM OTTO BREYMAN. Harness Manufacturer, Portland.

Arthur Henry Breyman=Phebe Anna Cranston.

Ephraim Cranston=Roxanna Sears.

John Cranston=Phebe Anna Edwards.

JOHN CRANSTON, private in several companies, Rhode Island Militia.

7365

165

JOHN McCARTY BROOKE. Physician, Portland.

Lloyd Brook=Genevieve Hamilton.

Thomas A. Brooke=Henrietta Maria Beall.

Lloyd Beall=Elizabeth Jones.

LLOYD BEALL, for service see Hamilton M. Beall, Nat. No. 6705.

7364

164

THOMAS SCOTT BROOKE. Real Estate, Portland. Brother of John McCarty Brooke, Nat. No. 7365.

3437

35

HENRY COALTER CABELL. Captain Fourteenth Infantry, Fort Wayne, Mich.

Henry Coalter Cabell=Jane Alston.

William Henry Cabell=Agnes S. Gamble.

Nicholas Cabell=

Alec

William Henry Cabell=Agnes S. Gamble.

Robert Gamble=

NICHOLAS CABELL, Colonel Virginia troops.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Captain Eighth Virginia Line.

6788

88

BYRON P. CARDWELL. Real Estate, Portland.

William Lee Cardwell=Mary A. Biddle.

Perrin Cardwell=

PERRIN CARDWELL, private Virginia troops.

State No.

7350

150

WALTER EDWARD CARLL. Physcian, Oregon City.

Jason L. Carll=Melinda H. Burnham.

John Carll=Harriet Roberts.

John Carll=

Robert Carll=Safronie Curtis.

JOHN CARLL, private Captain Silas Burbank's Company, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. Samuel Brewer.

ROBERT CARLL, Private Captain Philip Thomas's Company of the Massachusetts Battalion, commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall.

6794

94

CHARLES HARRISON CARTER. Lawyer, Pendleton.

Henry Rose Carter=Emma Coleman.

Hill Carter=Mary Rose.

Hill Carter=Sarah Champ.

HILL CARTER, Lieutenant Third Regiment Virginia Light Dragoons.

6748

48

EDWIN CHAMP CARTER. Major Medical Department, U. S. Army, Manila, P. I.

Brother of Charles Harrison Carter (Nat. No. 6794).

12865

215

EDWIN CASWELL. Bookkeeper, Portland.

Edwin Caswell=Maria Eaton

Warren Caswell=Rosamond Caswell.

David Caswell-Elizabeth Caswell.

Also

Edwin Caswell=Maria Eaton.

Parley Eaton=Phila Barnes.

Wyman Eaton=Mercy Knights.

John Eaton=Hannah Johnson.

DAVID CASWELL, prisoner in Canada, taken at Fort Ann in the County of Albany, New York.

JOHN EATON, private in Captain Lawrence's Company, Poor's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia.

7326

State No. 126

WILLARD HART CHAPIN. Merchant, Portland.

Willard Slocum Chapin=Catherine E. Hart.

Joseph Hart=Theodosia Stout.

Timothy Hart=Sarah Hart.

Joseph Hart-Frances Phillips.

Also

Willard Slocum Chapin=Catherine E. Hart.

Orange Chapin=Fanny Green.

Elijah Chapin=Livinea Phillips.

Also

Orange Chapin=Fanny Green.

Levi Green=Asenath Green.

JOSEPH HART, private in Captain William Tucker's Company, First Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia.

ELIJAH CHAPIN, Corporal Captain John Cowle's Company of Minutemen, Colonel Woodbridge's Regiment, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the Lexington Alarm of April 19th; also in Captain Smith's Company, Fourth Hampshire County Regiment; also Captain Alexander's Company, Colonel Wigglesworth's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia.

LEVI GREEN, private in the Massachusetts Line of the Continental Army; service in Massachusetts and at Saratoga.

6780

80

LOUIS G. CLARKE. Druggist, Portland.

Levi Clarke=Mary Ellen Elmore.

Noah Clarke=Crissia Ann Ross.

Abraham Clarke=

NOAH CLARKE, private Essex Troop of Light Horse, New Jersev Militia; present at Valley Forge.

ABRAHAM CLARKE, member New Jersey Committee of Public Safety; member of the Provincial Congress; member of the Continental Congress; signer of Declaration of Independence; elected a member of Constitutional Convention, but failed to serve on account of ill health.

12866

National No.

State No. 216

WILLIAM JESUP CLARKE. Journalist, Gervais.

Samuel A. Clarke=Harriot Talcott Buckingham.

George A. Clarke=Mary Ann Jesup.

Ebenezer Jesup=Anna Wyankoop.

Also

Samuel A. Clarke=Harriot Talcott Buckingham.

George Buckingham=Levina Linsley.

Henry Buckingham=Harriot Talcott.

George Talcott=Vienna Bradford.

Elizur Talcott=Ruth Wright.

EBENEZER JESUP, Surgeon and Ensign in Captain Nash's Company. Fourth Regiment Connecticut Militia.

ELIZUR TALCOTT, Colonel Sixth Connecticut Militia. Was in the battle of Long Island.

6774

74

DAVID M. CLARKSON, JR. Lumber merchant, Vladivostok, Siberia.

David M. Clarkson=Pauline River Henderson.

James Henderson=Margaret Cabell Pollard.

Richard Pollard=Pauline River.

Robert River=Margaret Jordan Cabell.

William Cabell=Margaret Jordan.

WILLIAM CABELL, member House of Burgesses of Virginia; member of the Virginia Revolutionary Convention; member of Virginia Committee of Safety.

12861

211

HENRY WALDO COE. Physician, Portland.

Samuel Buel Coe-Mary J. Chronkhite.

Almon Buel Coe=Climenia Spelman.

James Coe=Rachel Benton.

JAMES COE, Corporal Fifth Regiment Hampshire County, Massachusetts Militia.

11257

182

BENJAMIN I. COHEN. Banker, Portland.

Israel Cohen=Cecilia Eliza Levy.

Benjamin I. Cohen=Kitty Etting.

Solomon Etting=Rachel Gratz.

Barnard Gratz=Richea Mears.

BARNARD GRATZ. On October 25, 1765, he was one of the signers of what is sometimes called "The First Declaration of Independence"—viz., the non-importation resolutions of the merchants of Philadelphia, in which determination he took a leading part. In these resolutions the signers agree—"not to have any goods shipped from Great Britain until after the repeal of the Stamp Act." Also a recognized patriot of Philadelphia.

State No.

CHARLES ALBERT COOLIDGE. Street Railway Manager, Astoria.

James Clarke Coolidge=Mary E. Thompson.

Charles Coolidge=Mary E. Stimson.

James Coolidge=Annis Sawin.

James Coolidge=Sarah Gould.

JAMES COOLIDGE, member of Committee of Correspondence from Sherburne, Massachusetts.

7368

168

CHARLES AMOS COGSWELL. Lawyer, Portland.

Amos Cogswell=Maria Cogswell.

Jeremiah Cogswell=Johana Jewell.

Ebenezer Cogswell=Mary Stone.

Benjamin Stone=

BENJAMIN STONE, Regimental Quartermaster Twentieth Continental Infantry; also Captain Third New Hampshire Regiment.

6773

73

PERCY POPE DABNEY. Lawyer, Portland.

William Pope Dabney=Leila Madison.

Robert K. Dabney=Lucy Ann Pope.

William Pope=Ann Woodson.

Also

William Pope Dabney=Leila Madison.

Ambrose Madison=Jane Bankhead Willis.

William Champe Willis=Lucy Taliaferro.

Lewis Willis=Jane Champe.

Also

Ambrose Madison=Jane Bankhead Willis.

William Madison=Fannie Throckmorton.

WILLIAM POPE, Private Virginia Infantry.

LEWIS WILLIS, Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Virginia Regiment.

WILLIAM MADISON, Lieutenant of Artillery in Dabney's Legion, Virginia troops; present at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis.

12867

State No.

ZADOK THORNTON DANIEL. Physician, Siletz.

Zadok Jones Daniel=Ann Herring West.

Zadok Daniel=Elizabeth Lewis.

John Daniel=

Also

Zadok Daniel=Elizabeth Lewis.

James Lewis=Susannah Anderson.

Robert Lewis=

JOHN DANIEL, Captain at battle of Eutaw Springs.

ROBERT LEWIS, Colonel Goochland County, Virginia, Militia.

7314

114

FRANCIS SAFFORD DODGE. Lieutenant-Colonel Pay Department, U. S. Army, New York City.

Francis Dodge=Rebecca Appleton Brown.

Eben Dodge=Joanna Appleton.

Robert Dodge-Mary Boardman.

ROBERT DODGE, First Lieutenant Gerrish's Massachusetts Regiment.

737I

171

LEROY C. DRIGGS. Real Estate, Portland.

John F. Driggs=Anna M. Hawley.

Elliott Driggs=Sarah Smith.

Sherman Smith=Amarillas Hotchkiss.

Richard Smith=Sarah Sherman.

RICHARD SMITH, Captain in Colonel Beardsley's Regiment Connecticut Militia, New Haven Alarm, 1779. His name appears on the pension rolls.

State No.

12873

FREDERIC STANLEY DUNN. Professor, University of Oregon, Eugene. Francis Berrian Dunn=Ann Celia Christian.

Ionathan Dunu=Irena Clark.

Beracha Dunn=Mary German.

Jonathan Dunn=

Also

Francis Berrian Dunn=Ann Celia Christian.

Daniel R. Christian=Catherine Etnyre.

Daniel Christian=Christine Ernsperger.

Daniel Christian --- Nykirk.

JONATHAN DUNN, Captain in Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion, New Jersey Militia.

DANIEL CHRISTIAN, private Pennsylvania Line; served under Anthony Wayne; was present at the capture of Stony Point; was with the troops sent out to anticipate and prevent Benedict Arnold's betrayal of West Point; was one of the guards detached to guard Major Andre before execution.

11256

181

LOUIS VERNON EBERHART. Abstracter, Sylvanite, Mont.

George Evans Eberhart-Ida Louise Eberhart.

Albert Gallatin Eberhart-Eliza Ellen Eberhart.

Adolphus Eberhart=Sophia Brandenberg Speelman.

ADOLPHUS EBERHART, private in the Continental Troops. At Brandywine, after La Fayette was wounded, Eberhart was one of the men who assisted him from the field.

674I

41

THEODORE JOHN ECKERSON. Major U. S. Army, retired. Portland. Philip Eckerson=Eveline Voorhees.

Abram Voorhees-Margaret Valleau.

ABRAM VOORHEEES, private Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's Company. First Battalion Somerset County, New Jersey, Militia.

6763

63

RUFUS INGALLS ECKERSON. Real Estate, Portland.

Theodore John Eckerson (Nat. No. 6741) = Elizabeth McCabe.

676I

6**1** 

THEODORE HENRY ECKERSON. Captain U. S. Armyretired,

Theodore John Eckerson (Nat. No. 6741)=Elizabeth McCabe.

State No.

218

National No.

7343

CHARLES L. FAY. Life Insurance, Portland.

Lebbeus Fay=Lucinda Batchelor.

Mark Batchelor=Mehitable Burnap.

Timothy Burnap=Bethia W. Burnap.

Ebenezer Burnap=Mary W. Burnap.

EBENEZER BURNAP, Private Learned's Massachusetts Regiment.

12868

ARTHUR ALEXANDER FINCH. Physician, Astoria.

John Newman Finch=Margaret Finch.

Newman Finch=Phoebe Van Vlack.

John W. Finch=Martha Newman.

JOHN W. FINCH, Second Lieutenant, Colonel Ardrix Witbeck's Seventh Regiment, New York Militia.

7358

MELVIN C. GEORGE. Judge of the Circuit Court, Portland.

Presley George=Mahala Nickerson.

Jesse George=Mary Craig.

Also

Presley George=Mahala Nickerson.

Hugh Nickerson=Rebecca Blanchard.

Hugh Nickerson=Deborah Hinkley.

JESSE GEORGE, Private in Captain James Radeker's Company, Col.
Thomas Carver's Regiment, Virginia Militia, in campaign to
Pittsburg, Pa.; also private in Captain William George's Company, Col. Thomas Merriweather's Regiment. He was pensioned.

HUGH NICKERSON, private in Benjamin Godfrey's Company, Col. Zenith Winslow's Regiment, Massachusetts Sea Coast Defense.

6753 53

HENRY S. GILE. Capitalist, Portland.

Henry Gile=Eliza Roberts.

Jeremiah Roberts=Betsy Lord.

John Lord=Charity Curtis. Tobias Lord=Jane Smith.

JOHN LORD, Lieutenant Massachusetts troops.

TOBIAS LORD, Captain Massachusetts troops.

11266

State No.

191

MARK WILLSON GILL. Merchant, Portland.

Joseph Kaye Gill=Frances Willson.

William Henry Willson=Chloe Aurelia Clark.

Charles Clark-Chloe Sadd.

Oliver Clark=Azubah Barber.

OLIVER CLARK, Corporal in Stoe's Regiment at Lexington Alarm, 1775; also private in Seventh Connecticut Regiment. Two enlistments.

7308

108

GORHAM B. GOODELL.

David Goodell-Mayerette S. Goodell.

Abner Goodell, Jr .= Sarah Rice.

Abner Goodell=Molly Howe.

ABNER GOODELL, private in Captain Gates's Company, Massachusetts troops.

12870

220

HENRY MARTIN GRANT. Adjuster Fire Losses, Portland.

Cyril Reed Grant=Abby Fales Mason.

Joshua Grant=Mary Martin.

James Martin=Judith Reed.

JAMES MARTIN, Ensign or "gentleman soldier of the senior class" in Captain Loring Peck's Company, Col. Christopher Lippet's Regiment, Rhode Island Militia; also Ensign in the Barrington Company of Militia.

6736

36

THOMAS G. GREENE. Lawyer, Portland.

Philo Greene=Sarah Jane Gabbert.

Charles De Pauw Gabbert=Lucinda Wade.

Thomas Gabbert-Polly De Pauw.

Charles De Pauw=

Also

Charles De Pauw Gabbert=Lucinda Wade.

Merida Wade=Feriba Wade.

John Wade-Sarah Wade.

charles DE PAUW came to America as a member of the personal staff of Marquis de La Fayette; wounded at Yorktown, from the effects of which wound he ultimately died, August 31, 1814.

JOHN WADE, Captain Georgia Rangers

State No. 127

7327

DOPEDT CTERUEN OPERNIEAE C......

ROBERT STEPHEN GREENLEAF. Surveyor, Portland.

Eugene La Baum Greenleaf=Martha Louisa Barr.

Stephen Greenleaf=Pauline Anderson.

Israel Greenleaf=

ISRAEL GREENLEAF, Private Massachusetts Militia.

7369

169

HENRY CURTIS GUERNSEY. Bank Clerk, Pendleton.

Henry Wells Guernsey-Elizabeth A. Curtis.

William Curtis=Susan Cady.

Roswell Cady-Betsy Betts.

Justus Betts=

JUSTUS BETTS, private Captain Jabez Gregory's Company, Ninth Connecticut Militia.

11261

186

KARL SPRINGER HARBAUGH. Seattle, Wash.

De L. Harbaugh=Sarah A. Hyde.

R. W. Hyde=Sarah L. Dodge.

Jacob F. Dodge=Sarah Cleves.

Noah Dodge=Johanna Lasset.

NOAH DODGE, Corporal Captain Peter Clark's Company, Colonel Daniel Moore's Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. Participated in the Saratoga campaign.

7324

124

FRANKLIN S. HARDING. McMinnville.

Sterling F. Harding=Abigail Whitman.

Jesse Harding=Anna Garner.

Thomas Harding Stark.

THOMAS HARDING, private in Captain Robert Durkee's Company, Pennsylvania Line, and in Captain Jones's Company, Connecticut Line; was present at the Wyoming Massacre, the engagements at Millstone River, Round Brook, Germantown, Brandywine, at Valley Forge and Saratoga.

12864

214

STEPHEN R. HARRINGTON. Lawyer, Portland.

Andrew Harrington=Lydia Harris.

Ebenezer Harris=Lydia Sawtell.

John Sawtell=Susannah Farnsworth.

JOHN SAWTELL, Captain of Minutemen at Groton, Massachusetts; took part in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

National No. State No.

6744
LA FAYETTE GROVER. Portland.

44

10

LAFAIEITE GROVER. FOIL

John Grover=Fanny Lary.

John Grover=Jerusha Wiley.

JOHN GROVER, Private Massachusetts Continental troops.

6710

ALFRED HASBROUCK, JR. Captain Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, Fort Wayne, Mich.

Alfred Hasbrouck=Margaret Ann Manning.

Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr.=Jane Hasbrouck.

Joseph Hasbrouck=Elizabeth Bevier.

Abraham Hasbrouck=Catherina Bruyn.

ABRAHAM HASBROUCK, member Provincial Legislature, New York, 1729 to 1752 and 1759 to 1768; member New York Assembly, 1782; Colonel Northern Ulster Regiment, New York Militia.

7315

THOMAS BASSETT HOWES. Portland.

Thomas Prince Howes=Deborah Bassett.

Prince Howes=Temperance Crowell.

Jeremiah Howes=Priscilla Hall.

JEREMIAH HOWES, Second Lieutenant Barnstable County, Massachusetts Militia.

6758 58

RALPH WARREN HOYT. Cashier, Portland.

Henry L. Hoyt=Mary L. Millard.

Richard Hoyt=Mary Ann Middleton.

Richard Hovt=Polly Cutter.

Stephen Hoyt=Sarah Shaw.

STEPHEN HOYT, Lieutenant First New Hampshire Regiment. At the battles of Bunker Hill and Saratoga; wounded in 1777.

7363

CHARLES EVANS KILBOURNE. Major Pay Department, U. S. Army, St. Paul, Minn.

Lincoln Kilbourne=Jane Evans.

James Kilbourne=Cynthia Goodale.

Nathan Goodale=Elizabeth Phelps.

NATHAN GOODALE, Lieutenant, Captain and Brevet Major Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Continental Line. Was at Bernis Heights and Saratoga; wounded and taken prisoner at Kings Bridge, August 30, 1778.

1623

State No 100

FREDERICK NASH KOLLOCK. Railroad Agent, Portland.

Rev. Shepard Kosciusko Kollock=Sarah Harris.

Shepard Kollock=Susan Arnett.

Isaac Arnett=Hannah White.

Also

Rev. Shepard Kosciusko Kollock=Sarah Harris.

Stephen Harris=Sarah Denny.

Samuel Denny=Elizabeth Henshaw.

SHEPARD KOLLOCK, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Second Regiment Second Continental Artillery; editor New Jersey Journal, an organ established in 1779 at request of General Washington; one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati.

SAMUEL DENNY, Colonel Worcester County, Massachusetts, Militia.

7352

152

JOHN KOSCIUSKO KOLLOCK. Lawyer, Portland.

Frederick Nash Kollock (Nat. No. 1623)=Mary Green.

7337

137

LEWIS HUMPHREY LAMBERSON. Bookkeeper, Portland.

Samuel Lewis Lamberson=Delia Buell.

Alfred Buell=Celinda Kilbourne.

David Kilbourne=Lydia Wells. David Kilbourne=Lydia Abell.

Also

Alfred Buell=Celinda Kilbourne.

Eli Buell=

Elijah Buell=

Also

Samuel Lewis Lamberson=Delia Buell.

David Lamberson=Ann Furman.

Samuel Furman=Elizabeth Gazley.

John Gazley=Anna Gazley.

Also

David Lamberson=Ann Furman.

David Lamberson=Jane Burtis.

DAVID KILBOURNE, Captain Third Company Twenty-fifth Regiment, Connecticut Militia.

ELIJAH BUELL, Captain Continental Army.

SAMUEL FURMAN, Messenger for Army Headquarters; carried important military papers across Lake Champlain on the ice.

JOHN GAZLEY, a prominent Whig. A reward of \$500 was offered for his capture.

can cause he was taken prisoner by the British at Jamaica, Long Island; afterwards imprisoned in the old Dutch Church, New York City.

DAVID LAMBERSON. In consequence of his activity in the Ameri-

167

103

219

National No. State No. 11262 187

ROBERT ALDEN LAMBERSON. Merchant. Portland.

Buell Lamberson=Helen M. Swift.

Samuel Lewis Lamberson=Delia Buell.

For descent and service see Lewis Humphrey Lamberson, Nat. No. 7337.

7367 ROSWELL B. LAMSON. Lawyer, Portland.

Roswell H. Lamson=Catherine Buckingham.

Catharinno Putnam Buckingham=Mary Turner.

Ebenezer Buckingham=Catherine Putnam.

Rufus Putnam=Persis Rice.

RUFUS PUTNAM, Lieutenant-Colonel of Col. David Brewer's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia; superintended the erection of fortifications at Roxbury, Dorchester and Brookline in June, 1775, and Dorchester Heights, March, 1776. Appointed Engineer and Colonel by Congress, August, 1776. Had charge of constructing fortifications at West Point in 1778. He served both as engineer officer and Colonel of Infantry till close of the war.

7303 EDGAR MARX LAZARUS. Architect, Portland.

Edgar Marx Lazarus=Minnie Mordecai.

Moses Cohen Mordecai=Isabel Rebecca Lyons.

David Cohen Mordecai=Rinah Cohen.

Moses Cohen=Judith De Leon.

Moses Cohen=Rebecca Russell.

Moses Cohen=Maria Munez.

MOSES COHEN, private Grenadier Company of Charleston, S. C.; present at the battle of Fort Moultrie and siege of Yorktown.

12869 WALLACE HOWE LEE. College President, Albany.

William Brown Lee=Elizabeth Payson Howe.

Edward Howe=Suriah Marston.

Abraham Howe=Patience Blake.

Also

William Brown Lee=Elizabeth Payson Howe.

Jonathan Trumbull Lee=Betsey Judd.

Jonathan Lee=Mindwell Hill.

Abraham Howe, Sergeant at Lexington Alarm; Second Lieutenant Captain Stephen Pennimen's Company, Col. Ebenezer Francis's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia; afterwards in Colonal Dike's Regiment.

JONATHAN LEE, private in several companies, Massachusetts Militia

State No.

7374

174

CICERO HUNT LEWIS. Portland.

Cicero Hunt Lewis=Clementine F. Couch.

John H. Lewis=Mary Chambers.

David Chambers=Ruth Clarke.

DAVID CHAMBERS, Colonel of Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Militia; Colonel of Battalion of New Jersey troops; in command of a Battalion at the battle of Trenton.

12855

205

DAVID CHAMBERS LEWIS. Architect, Portland Brother of Cicero Hunt Lewis (Nat. No. 7374).

12853

203

JOHN COUCH LEWIS. Mine Owner, Portland. Brother of Cicero Hunt Lewis (Nat. No. 7374).

12856

206

LUCIUS ALLEN LEWIS. Merchant, Portland.

Brother of Cicero Hunt Lewis (Nat. No. 7374).

12854

204

ROBERT WILSON LEWIS. Merchant, Portland. Brother of Cicero Hunt Lewis (Nat. No. 7374).

7322

122

ADDISON ALEXANDER LINDSLEY. Real Estate, Portland.

Aaron Ladner Lindsley=Julia West.

Aaron Lindsley=Dorcas Taylor.

Aaron Lindsley-Abigail Halsey.

Silas Halsey-Abigail Halsey.

AARON LINDSLEY, private in New Jersey Minutemen; was wounded by a sword stroke on the head at the battle of Monmouth and died in middle life from the effect of the injury.

SILAS HALSEY and ABIGAIL HALSEY died of smallpox contracted while nursing Revolutionary soldiers at their home in 1776.

79

National No. State No. 7353

STEPHEN A. LOWELL. Lawyer, Pendleton.

William Lowell=Hannah Shaw Atwood.

Stephen Atwood=Olive Bridgham.

John Bridgham, Jr .= Sybilla Shaw.

John Bridgham=Joannah Coombs.

JOHN BRIDGHAM, Captain Twenty-third Continental Infantry; was present at the crossing of the Delaware, at Valley Forge and at the battles of Trenton and Monmouth.

JOHN BRIDGHAM, JR., was an Ensign in the same Company.

6760 60

WALLACE McCAMANT. Lawyer, Portland.

Thomas McCamant=Delia Rollins.

Graham McCamant=Mary Meadville.

James McCamant=Abigail Graham.

James McCamant=Abigail Graham.

James Graham=

JAMES McCAMANT, Captain in Colonel Bull's Regiment, Pennsylvania Line; crossed the Delaware with Washington and was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

JAMES GRAHAM, private in Captain Hay's Company, Col. William Irvine's Pennsylvania Regiment.

6779

EDWARD DAVIS McKEE. Clerk U. S. District Court, Portland.

Samuel Bell McKee=Martha Davis.

Samuel Den Wickee-Walth

Edward Davis=Anna Cain.

William Davis=Mary Mangum.

James Davis=Sue Haywood.

JAMES DAVIS, Colonel North Carolina troops; signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

7346 146

CLEMENT L. McKENNA. Real Estate, Portland.

William McKenna=Charity Burgoon.

Levi Burgoon=Ann Lilly.

Jacob Burgoon=Prudence Ann Baker.

Henry Baker=

HENRY BAKER, Lieutenant Maryland Regiment.

State No.

7347

147

FRANCIS I. McKENNA. Real Estate, Portland. Brother Clement L. McKenna (Nat. No. 7346).

6750

50

MAURICE McKIM. Lawyer, Portland.

John Leighton McKim=Sarah Fisher Rodney.

Henry Fisher Rodney-Mary Burton.

Daniel Rodney=Sarah Fisher.

Henry Fisher-Margaret Shields.

Also

Daniel Rodney-Sarah Fisher.

John Rodney=Ruth Hunn.

Also

John Leighton McKim=Sarah Fisher Rodney.

John Linn McKim=Susan Agnes McGill.

James McKim=Catherine Miller.

Jeremiah Miller=Mary Schade.

HENRY FISHER, Major First Delaware Militia. Under special authority from the Committee of Safety dismantled all pilot boats on Delaware Bay and rendered important service as commander of express and dispatch boats. While at Valley Forge advanced several thousand dollars for the payment of American troops when the payment was necessary to prevent the disbanding of the army.

JOHN RODNEY, member of the Council of Safety 1776 and Military Treasurer, Sussex, Delaware, 1777.

JEREMIAH MILLER, private First Pennsylvania Regiment.

6751

51

PHILIP SCHUYLER MALCOLM. Fire Insurance, Portland.

William Schuyler Malcolm=Emma Lawrence.

Samuel Bayard Malcolm=Catherine V. R. Schuyler.

William Malcolm=Sarah Ashcroft.

A len

Samuel Bayard Malcolm=Catherine V. R. Schuyler.

Philip Schuyler=Catherine Van Renssalaer.

WILLIAM MALCOLM, Colonel Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry; member of New York Provincial Congress, 1776.

PHILIP SCHUYLER, Major General Continental Army; delegate to Continental Congress, 1775-7; member of New York Provincial Congress, 1778-9; member of New York State Senate, 1781-4.

State No.

6703

3

GILBERT S. MANN. Merchant, Portland.

Albert W. Mann=Sarah G. Allbright. John G. Allbright=Susan G. Broughton. John Broughton=Elizabeth Stuart. Nicholson Broughton=Nancy Harris Hooper. Nicholson Broughton=Susanna Glover. John Glover-Hannah Gale.

NICHOLSON BROUGHTON, one of the leaders of the Revolutionary movement at Marblehead; Captain in Glover's Regiment and Major of Fifth Regiment, Essex County Militia. Under first naval commission issued by General Washington with a squad of volunteers he captured the British ship Unity

NICHOLSON BROUGHTON, his son, enlisted at thirteen years of age and served at Winter Hill and Cambridge.

JOHN GLOVER, Colonel and Brigadier General Massachusetts troops. With a regiment raised by himself he joined Washington's camp at Cambridge in 1775; was present at the battles of Long Island and Trenton.

7372

172

GEORGE HASKELL MARSH. Deputy Clerk U. S. Court, Portland. Sidney Harper Marsh=Eliza Haskell.

James Marsh=Lucia Wheelock. Daniel Marsh=Marion Harper. Joseph Marsh=Dorathy Mason.

JOSEPH MARSH, Delegate from County of Cumberland to the Provincial Congress of New York; Colonel of the Upper Regiment of Cumberland County, New York, Militia. In 1777 was a member of the convention that declared New Connecticut an independent state, changed its name to Vermont and pledged itself to resist by force of arms the fleets and armies of Great Britain. Also a member of the convention that adopted the State Constitution. At the call of General Schuyler, marched to and took part in the battles of Bennington, White Hall, Fort Ann, Fort Edwards and Sandy Hill.

In 1778 represented Hartford in first General Assembly under the State Constitution. The same year was elected first Lieutenant-Governor, and was re-elected in 1787, 1788, 1789.

7333

State No

133

JAMES M. MARSHALL. Colonel Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Thomas Alexander Marshall=Ellen Isabella Miles.

Thomas Alexander Marshall=Eliza Price.

Humphrey Marshall=Mary Marshall.

Thomas Marshall=Mary Randolph Keith.

THOMAS MARSHALL, Captain Culpepper Minutemen, the earliest organization in the American cause. When formed into a regiment under Colonel Woodford, he was appointed Major; distinguished service at the battle of Great Bridge, the first engagement on Virginia soil; he was at Valley Forge with two sons; at the battle of Princeton he succeeded to the command on the death of Gen. Mercer. It is said that at Brandywine he saved the patriot army from destruction. For this distinguished service the House of Burgesses of Virginia through their Speaker, Edmund Randolph, presented him with a sword.

11263

188

JOHN P. MARSHALL, Portland.

Patterson Scott Marshall=Anna M. Marshall.

James Marshall=Hettie Patterson.

John Marshall=Mary Park.

JOHN MARSHALL, Captain Second Battalion Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment.

12872

222

JOHN E. MILES, Banker, Portland.

George W. Miles=Fanny I. Ross.

William Miles=Catherine Emmert.

Benjamin Emmert=Ann Maria Harbaugh.

Yost Harbaugh=

YOST HARBAUGH, Captain York County, Pennsylvania, Associators.

State No. 201

RICHARD WARD MONTAGUE. Lawyer, Portland.

John Vose Wood Montague=Martha Washington Jackson.

Timothy Jackson=Mary A. Rhees.

Morgan John Rhees=Ann Loxley.

Benjamin Loxley=

Also

John Vose Wood Montague=Martha Washington Jackson.

Richard Montague=Content Wood Skerry.

William Montague=Persis Russell.

BENJAMIN LOXLEY, resigned royal office of "Keeper of King's Stores" in Philadelphia to assist the cause of Independence; organized a cavalry troop and an artillery company; Colonel Continental Line; volunteer aide of Washington at Valley Forge.

WILLIAM MONTAGUE, Private Captain Eli Parker's Company, Colonel Leonard's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia; also in other companies; was at Ticonderoga.

11258

183

JULIUS CAESAR MORELAND. Lawyer, Portland.

Jesse Moreland=Susan Robertson.

George Robertson=Susan Nelson.

Charles Robertson=Susan Nichols.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, Major Watauga Frontier Tennessee Militia; participated in battle of Guilford Court House, wounded at Wolfords Iron Works, August 8, 1780; member of North Carolina Provincial Congress, 1776.

11259

184

HARVEY LINCOLN MORELAND. Bookkeeper, Portland.

Julius Caesar Moreland (Nat. No. 11258) =Abbie Kline.

11267

192

PARKER FARNSWORTH MOREY. Portland.

Gibeon E. Morey=Abi Farnsworth.

Ionas Farnsworth=Abi Gardner.

Warren Gardner=

Jacob Gardner=

JACOB GARDNER, Private in Captain Loring's Company, Colonel Greaton's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia.

National No. State No. 7341 141

WILLIAM TORBERT MUIR. Lawyer, Portland.

William Douglas Muir=Sarah A. Jones.

Douglas Muir=Maria Howard.

Francis Muir - Paythress.

FRANCIS MUIR, Captain Gist's Additional Continental Regiment.

7351 151

HENRY H. NORTHUP. Lawyer, Portland.

Isaac Wood Northup=Maria Brown.

Stephen Northup=Betsey Wood. Daniel Wood=Betsey Ingalls.

DANIEL WOOD, Private Captain Daniel Brown's Company, Cheshire Massachusetts Militia; present at the battle of Bennington.

12858 208

WILLIAM GAUL OBERTEUFFER. Clerk Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, Portland.

George Herman Oberteuffer-Sarah Sander Moulder.

John Nicholson Moulder=Esther Sander.

William Moulder=Martha Duncan.

William Moulder=Mary Miller.

WILLIAM MOULDER, Second Lieutenant, Captain Thomas Robinson's Company, Pennsylvania troops.

6769 69

CLOUGH OVERTON. Captain 15th Cavalry, U. S. Army, Manila, P. I. James Frank Overton=Mary Sturgeon.

Isaac Whitworth Overton=Nancy Garnett.

George Overton=Mary Whitworth.

Thomas Overton=

THOMAS OVERTON, Lieutenant First Virginia Regiment Continental Line.

2

6702

WILMER LEE PAGE. Accountant, Portland.

William Wilmer Page=Albina Victoria Amireaux.

Rev. Charles H. Page=Gabriella S. Crawford.

William Byrd Page=Ann Lee. Mann Page=Mary Mason Seldon.

John Page=Jane Byrd.

Also

William Byrd Page=Ann Lee.

Henry Lee=Ann Hill Carter.

JOHN PAGE, member of Colonial Council of Virginia.

HENRY LEE, (Light Horse Harry), in 1776, captain in Colonel Thomas Bland's Regiment; captured Paulus Hook, 1779; commanded rear guard of General Greene's army in retreat through Virginia before Lord Cornwallis; member of Congress, 1786; member of Constitutional Convention, 1788; Governor of Virginia, 1792.

22I

National No. State No. 6722 22

JOHN K. PHILIPS. Accountant, Corvallis.

David E. Philips=Mary Jane Sinclair.
David Philips=Psyche Hultz.

Joseph Philips=Mary Hall.

JOSEPH PHILIPS, Ensign Seventh Battalion, Chester County, Pennsylvania Associators.

11255

WALTER M. PIERCE. Lawyer, Pendleton.

Charles M. Pierce—Charlotte Clapp. William Pierce—Lydia Lincoln. Jonathan Pierce—Mary Goodale.

JONATHAN PIERCE, Private in Captain Edward Brigham's Company, in Colonel Jab. Cushing's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia.

HARRISON G. PLATT. Lawyer, Portland.

Henry C. Platt=Emma Treat.
John Treat=Hetta Treat.
Jonah Treat=Rebecca Treat.
Samuel Treat=Frances Bryan.
Also
Jonah Treat=Rebecca Treat.

12871

Joseph Treat=Rebecca Downs.

SAMUEL TREAT, Major in Second Connecticut Regiment commanded by Colonel Jonathan Fitch; member of the Connecticut Legislature 1783-4.

JOSEPH TREAT, Private in Captain Alden's Company, Connecticut Line; pensioned.

11270

ROBERT TREAT PLATT. Lawyer, Portland. Brother of Harrison G. Platt. (Nat. No. 12871.)

State No.

194

NEWTON POSTON. Steamship Agent, Portland.

Edwin Poston=Mary T. Didlake.
Edmund Didlake=Mildred Gregory Woodford.
John T. Woodford=Mary Taliaferro.
William Woodford=Mary Thornton.

WILLIAM WOODFORD, Brigadier-General Continental army; was taken prisoner at the surrender of Charleston and died in captivity. The following is a verbatim copy of a letter written by General Washington to General Woodford:

"Morristown, 3d of March, 1777.

"DEAR SIR:

"By some resolves of Congress, just come to my hands, I find, as I hoped and expected, your name in the new appointments of Brigadiers, but perceive at the same time, that you were named after Muhlenberg and Welden—the reason assigned for this, your having resigned your former rank in the service of the continent.

"You may well recollect, my dear sir, that I strongly advised you against this resignation. I now as strongly recommend your acceptance of the present appointment. You may feel somewhat hurt in having two officers placed before you, (though perhaps never to command you) who once were inferior to you in point of rank; but remember that this is a ocnsequence of your own act-and consider what a stake we are contending for. Trifling particulars should have no influence upon a man's conduct in such a cause and at such a time as this. If smaller matters do not yield to greater-if trifles, light as air in comparison to what we are contending for, can withdraw or withhold gentlemen from service, when our all is at stake, and a single cast of the die may turn the tables, what are we to expect? It is not a common contest we are engaged in-everything valuable to us depends upon the success of it-and the success upon a speedy and vigorous exertion; consider twice therefore before your refuse. In case of acceptance, which I wish and expect, I have to desire that you will repair immediately to headquarters as general officers are exceedingly wanting to assist in arranging the new army-at all events let me hear from you as speedily as possible. With great sincerity and truth, I am dear sir, your most obedient servant,

"GEO. WASHINGTON.

State No.

11275

200

CLAIRE COURTENAY QUACKENBUSH. Surveyor, Savannah, Ga.

Alfred Quackenbush=Lottie Lawton.

John I. Quackenbush=Margaret Shoudy.

Isaac Quackenboos=Angelica Eukron.

Fredrick Quackenboos=Maria Siterly.

Also

Alfred Quackenbush=Lottie Lawton.

Charles Whitney Lawton=Charlotte Seelye.

John Seelye=Ann Giddings.

Abel Seelve=

FREDRICK QUACKENBOOS, Private Captain Slyngerlandt's Company, Colonel Stephen Schuyler's Regiment, New York State Troops.

ABEL SEELYE, Private Captain Abdjah Sterling's Company, Colonel Whitney's Regiment, Connecticut State Militia.

11251

176

DAVID HARRIMAN RAND, Physician, Portland.

Hall Burgin Rand=Sarah Rand.

Tobias Trundy Rand=Mary Rand.

William Rand=Sarah Rand.

WILLIAM RAND, Corporal in Captain Joseph Parsons' Company, Colonel David Gilman's Regiment, New Hampshire Militia. He served through seven short enlistments, which included Ticonderoga in 1776 and Saratoga in 1777.

11253

178

CHARLES JEROME REED. Merchant, Portland.

Silas Walker Reed=Euphemia Holmes.

Ezra Reed=Susan Mathews.

Ketchel Reed=

KETCHEL REED, Private Colonel Peter Van Ness' Second Claverack Battalion, New York Militia.

6726

26

ALFRED F. SEARS. Civil Engineer, Portland.

Zebina Sears=Elizabeth Lloyd Dexter.

Joseph Sears=Thankful Clock.

JOSEPH SEARS, Private Captain Elisha Hedges, Company of Colonel Nat. Freeman's Regiment, Rhode Island Militia.

6795

State No. 95

ALFRED F. SEARS, JR. Presiding Judge Circuit Court, Portland. Alfred F. Sears (Nat. No. 6726) = Augusta Bassett.

6785

85

DANA CARLOS SHERMAN. Claim Attorney, Washington, D. C.

David Sherman=Fanny Kendall.

David Sherman-Hannah Boynton,

Samuel Sherman=Molly Clark.

SAMUEL SHERMAN, Post rider for Vermont Army Headquarters.

12875

225

AMEDEE M. SMITH. President, Western Clay Manufacturing Company, Portland.

Amedee M. Smith=Mary Ellen Speelman.

Freeman Smith=Margaret Hildebrand.

James Freeman Smith=Candacy Smith.

Isaac Smith=

ISAAC SMITH, Colonel of the First Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia; Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1777.

6724

24

DORAN H. STEARNS. Capitalist, Portland.

Joseph M. Stearns-Phila Smith.

Nathaniel Wheat Stearns=

Peter Stearns=

PETER STEARNS, Lieutenant Second Company Colonel Hercules Mooney's Regiment, New Hampshire Infantry.

6787

87

FREDERICK R. STRONG. Lawyer, Portland.

William Strong=Lucretia Robinson.

Rev. Henry Pierce Strong=Laura Clark.

Adonijah Strong-Abigail Bates.

ADONIJAH STRONG, Colonel Connecticut Militia, Commissary General.

12857

207

THOMAS N. STRONG. Lawyer, Portland.

Brother of Frederick R. Strong. (Nat. No. 6787.)

State No.

7354

154

LOT QUIMBY SWETLAND. Merchant, Portland.

Edwin Payson Swetland=Laurestine Woodruff Quimby.

Daniel Quimby=Polly Woodruff.

Lot Woodruff=Hannah Miller.

Oliver Woodruff=Sarah Porter.

OLIVER WOODRUFF, Private Captain David Welch's (4th) Company of Colonel David Wooster's (1st) Regiment, Connecticut troops; recruited in response to the first call for troops by the Legislature; subsequently re-enlisted and taken prisoner.

6767

67

HARRY TAYLOR. Captain Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, Boston, Mass.

John Franklin Taylor=Lydia J. Proctor.

John Taylor=Caroline Betton Jones.

John Taylor=Susanna Thompson.

JOHN TAYLOR, Private New Hampshire Troops.

11265

190

ARTHUR PALMER TIFFT. Lawyer, Portland.

James Webster Tifft=Joan C. Palmer.

John Tifft=Sally White.

Simon Tifft=Ann Webster.

John Tifft=Anna Vallette.

Robert Tifft=Abigail Tifft.

ROBERT TIFFT, Corporal in Captain Samuel Gorton's Company, Colonel Caleb Lewis' Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers; also private in Captain Benj. West's Company, Colonel Topham's Regiment, Rhode Island Troops, for several short enlistments extending from 1777 to 1779.

7356

156

JOHN LINN TRAVIS. Portland.

William Travis=Susan C. Linn.

Andrew Linn=Sibella Beardslee.

John Linn=Martha Hunt.

JOHN LINN, Sergeant in Captain Manning's Company, Sussex, New Jersey, Troop.

7361

State No.

161

FRANK WALDO VAILLE. Assistant Superintendent R. M. S., Portland. Henry R. Vaille=Sarah Wilkinson Lewis.

Jason Lewis=Ruth Wilkinson.

David Wilkinson=Ruth Allen.

Also

Jason Lewis=Ruth Wilkinson.

David Lewis=Priscilla Guild.

Aaron Guild=Anna Coney.

DAVID WILKINSON, Private Captain Samuel Shaw's Company, Third Regiment Artillery, commanded by Colonel John Crane.

AARON GUILD, Ensign and afterwards Captain in Colonel Nichols' Regiment, Massachusetts Militia; member of the Committee of Safety in 1774; Muster Master in 1775; in 1779 a member of a committee to make provision for the families of soldiers and non-commissioned officers; also in 1780-1 on Dedham Committee of Correspondence and Safety.

6754

54

ANTHONY WAYNE VODGES. Lieutenant-Colonel Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, San Diego Barracks, California.

I. Vodges=Georgiana W. Berard.

Aaron Vodges=Ann Wayne Hayman.

William Hayman=Ann Wayne.

WILLIAM HAYMAN, Commander of the Privateer George in the Provisional Colonial Navy.

11268

193

DURON WHITTLESEY WAKEFIELD. Real Estate, Portland.

Dana Wakefield=Betsey Whittlesey.

Jonathan Wakefield=Rebecca Haven.

Jonathan Wakefield=Sarah Fletcher.

Jonathan Wakefield=

JONATHAN WAKEFIELD, Private in Colonel Holman's Sutton, Massachusetts, Regiment, 1775; in service until the battle of Saratoga; joined the army of General Washington at Cambridge and participated in the battles of Long Island and White Plains; was one of the party ordered to fortify Nooks Hill during the siege of Boston, and was killed in the discharge of this duty.

JONATHAN WAKEFIELD, his son, Private in Captain Samuel Harmant's Company, Colonel Nathaniel Wade's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia.

State No.

226

WILLIAM BITTLE WELLS. Publisher, Portland.

G. M. Wells=Lucinda Phillips Goodwin.

Job Wells-Elizabeth Shelor.

William Shelor=Polly Goodson.

Daniel Shelor --- Wickham.

DANIEL SHELOR, Captain in Virginia Troops. Pensioned.

11272

197

JOHN WESLEY WHITE. Engraver, Portland.

Abiathon White=Nancy Corey.

Cornelius White=Abigail Leonard.

Cornelius White=Susanna Howell.

Also

Cornelius White=Abigail Leonard.

Abiathon Leonard=

CORNELIUS WHITE, Commissioned officer Eastern Division, Bristol County, Massachusetts, Militia, November 9, 1774; member of Committee of Inspection, Correspondence and Safety.

CORNELIUS WHITE, his son, Private Carpenter's Massachusetts Regiment and Walker's Massachusetts Regiment.

ABIATHON LEONARD, Captain Taunton Massachusetts Minutemen.

11271

196

JAMES ALBERT WHITE. Physician, Portland.

Charles Abiathon White=Charlotte Pilkington.

Abiathon White=Nancy Corev.

For descent and service see John Wesley White, Nat. No. 11272.

6784

84

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS. Mayor, Portland.

Tabor D. Williams=Lydia Goodrich.

Noah Goodrich=Martha Goodrich.

NOAH GOODRICH, Private Captain Ashley's Company of Colonel Voss's Regiment, Massachusetts Troops.

11252

State No.

177

FREDERICK WALLACE WILSON. Lawyer, The Dalles.

Joseph Gardner Wilson=Elizabeth Millar.

Samuel Wilson=Sally Nesmith.

James Nesmith=Mary McLeur.

James Nesmith=Mary Dinsmoor.

JAMES NESMITH, Private in Captain Abraham Reed's Company, Colonel George Reed's Regiment, New Hampshire Militia; served at Bunker Hill, Bennington, and afterwards in the Continental Army.

JAMES NESMITH, his son, Private in Stark's New Hampshire Regiment.

7331

131

AMORY HOLBROOK WITHINGTON. Lawyer, Portland.

George Edward Withington=Anna Hooper Holbrook.

Amory Holbrook=Mary Hooper Broughton.

Nicholson Broughton=Nancy Harris Hooper.

Nicholson Broughton=Susanna Glover.

John Glover-Hannah Gale.

Also

George Edward Withington=Anna Hooper Holbrook.

Martin J. D. Withington=Elizabeth G. Forsythe.

George Withington=Catherine Youngman.

Martin Withington=Mary Shoemaker.

Peter Withington=Eve Withington.

NICHOLSON BROUGHTON, for service see National No. 6703.

JOHN GLOVER, for service see National No. 6703.

PETER WITHINGTON, Captain 12th Regiment Pennsylvania Line. He was the first captain appointed by the Council of Safety, October 1, 1776.

6770

70

TYLER WOODWARD. Capitalist, Portland.

Erastus Woodward=Sarah Gilson.

Gideon Woodward=Zerua Tyler.

GIDEON WOODWARD, Private Eighth New York Militia and First Regiment Connecticut Line.

National No.

State No.

12852

202

WILLIAMSON SWIFT WRIGHT. Presbyterian Minister, Portland.

Rev. E. W. Wright=Henrietta Mary Swift.

Rev. Elisha P. Swift=Eliza D. Green.

Rev. Seth Swift=Lucy Eliot.

Heman Swift=

HEMAN SWIFT, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Connecticut Troops.



# BY-LAWS

OF

# Multnomah Chapter

No. 228

OF THE

Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution



# BY-LAWS

# ARTICLE I.

Section 1. Every application for membership shall be recommended by letter by a member of the Chapter before being received by the Registrar, and must in all cases, be accompanied by the entrance fee.

SECTION 2. Members shall be elected as follows: Candidates may send their applications and proofs of membership qualifications (for which blanks in accordance with the forms prescribed by the National Society shall be used) to the Registrar.

An application for membership cannot be acted upon at the meeting at which it is first presented, but shall be balloted upon at a subsequent meeting occurring not earlier than one month from the presentation.

An application for membership shall not be recommended by a member of the Board.

If found to be satisfactory, the application shall be referred to the Board of Management, who shall ballot upon it.

The members of the Board shall not disclose to each other, nor to the members of the Chapter, the nature of their ballot. If elected, the application shall receive the endorsement of the Regent, Secretary and Registrar, and be transmitted to the National Society for final action; but no candidate can be elected without the majority consent of the Board of Management present.

SECTION 3. The fees shall be those prescribed by the National Society—\$1.00 initiation and \$2.00 yearly dues.

Section 4. Non-resident members shall be exempt from assessments for local interests.

# ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Chapter shall be held on January 17th, Washington's wedding day, of each year, except when such date falls on Sunday, in which case the meeting shall be held on the following Wednesday.

At this meeting the officers, and three members (who together with the officers shall constitute a Board of Management) and a delegate or delegates to the Continental Congress, shall be elected by ballot. A majority of the votes cast for any officer shall elect. They shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected.

SECTION 2. The regular meetings of the Chapter shall be held on the third Wednesday of the months of April and October.

Special meetings may be called at any time at the discretion of the regent, or by direction of the Board of Management.

Section 3. Meetings may be held for the celebration of historical events as may be deemed advisable.

SECTION 4. At all meetings of the Chapter, special and regular, seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

# ARTICLE III.

#### THE REGENT.

The Regent shall preside at all meetings of the Chapter, and the Board of Management; sign all warrants drawn on the Treasurer for moneys appropriated by the Chapter or Board of Management, and all other paper authorized by the Chapter; appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; make full reports and recommendations at the regular business meetings and at the end of the term of office.

#### ARTICLE IV.

#### THE VICE-REGENT.

The Vice-Regent, shall, in case of absence or disability of the Regent, assume her position and prerogatives. In case of absence of both Regent and Vice-Regent, a Chairman pro tempore shall preside.

#### ARTICLE V.

#### THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Chapter and of the Board of Management; give notice of all meetings as directed by the Regent, give notice of all affairs of orders or votes affecting them; have charge of the seal, charter, by-laws and records; keep a book in which the members, as they join, will write their names and the names of the patriots from whom they are descended; shall draw and sign all warrants on the Treasurer for all moneys appropriated by the Chapter of Board of Management, present them to the Regent for her signature, and take receipts from the payees thereof; she shall sign all documents ordered by the Chapter or Board of Management; keep all papers filed.

She shall conduct all correspondence of the Chapter, except that for which provision may be made in the duties of other officers or committees; she shall have charge of and distribute all pamphlets, rosettes and supplies; she shall retain a copy of all letters written, and keep on file all letters and communications received by her, and perform such other duties

as the Board of Management may direct. She shall make a full report at the end of the term and deliver all papers, books, receipts, etc., to her successor and take a receipt for the same.

#### ARTICLE VI.

#### THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect the funds, and keep a correct account between the Chapter and its members. From these funds she shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Board of Management or Chapter; said order to be countersigned by the Regent and Secretary. She shall keep a just and accurate account of all receipts and disbursements, and at each annual meeting render the same to the Chapter, when a committee, to audit her accounts shall be appointed; she shall be present at annual or special elections with a list of members in arrears.

### ARTICLE VII.

#### THE REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall keep a register of the names and dates of the election, resignation, or death of the members; have the care and custody of all applications for membership; all proofs of membership qualifications; she shall certify to the Board of Management the names of all eligible applicants, and forward to the Registrar of the National Society applications which have been approved by the Board of Management; she shall notify applicants of their election or rejection, and deposit with the Treasurer fees for each elected applicant and return all rejected applicants' fees to said applicants.

# ARTICLE VIII.

## THE HISTORIAN.

The Historian shall keep a record of all historical and commemorative meetings of the Chapter, and shall prepare for official publication, historical and biographical sketches of members, and prepare such other historical papers as the objects of the Society may demand.

She shall be provided with a book as a family record, in which the name of each Revolutionary patriot shall be entered, and the family lives traced to the member claiming descent from him, or her; the names of members' children, dates and places of birth, residence, and all historical particulars shall be entered that may be necessary to keep a record reference for future generations.

# ARTICLE IX.

#### THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The Board of Management shall judge of the qualifications of applicants for admission, and shall elect the same.

They shall recommend plans for promoting the objects of the Society; digest and prepare business; authorize the expenditure and disbursements of unappropriated money in the Treasury for the current expenses of the Chapter; have power to fill vacancies in office until the annual meeting, and shall exercise a supervisory care over the affairs of the Chapter, and perform such other duties as may be entrusted to them.

At the meetings of the Board, five members shall constitute a quorum. They may establish a library and museum under such rules and regulations as they may adopt, to be in charge of the Historian of the Chapter; they shall receive and make acknowledgement for all contributions, books, money and other property, and provide a book in which the names of all contributions may be entered for a permanent record.

### ARTICLE X.

#### GUESTS.

The wives of the Sons of the American Revolution who are not eligible to membership, may be included in all social events of the Society in which their husbands are invited to participate; and husbands of members of this Society, who are not eligible to membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, may be invited to participate in such events.

#### ARTICLE XI.

#### AMENDMENTS.

These By-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Chapter by two-thirds vote of those present; written notice of the proposed amendment having been given at a previous meeting, and a notice thereof having been mailed by the Secretary to each member of the Chapter at least five days prior to the meeting at which action on said proposed amendment is to be taken.

# Officers Since Organization

# 1896.

RegentMrs. Elizabeth Van Winkle Anderson
Vice-RegentMrs. Anna Hooper Holbrook Withington
SecretaryMrs. Jane Lewis Chapin
TreasurerMrs. Mary Andrews Ladd
RegistrarMrs. Katherine Stevens Bingham
Board of Management-Mrs. Anna Atkinson Warren, Mrs. Katherine S.
McCamant and Mrs. Jane C. Card.

# 1897.

RegentMrs. Elizabeth Van Winkle Anderson
Vice-RegentMrs. Anna Hooper Holbrook Withington
SecretaryMrs. Jane Lewis Chapin
Treasurer
RegistrarMrs. Katherine Stevens Bingham
Historian
Board of Management-Mrs. Anna Atkinson Warren, Mrs. Katherine S.
McCamant and Mrs. Jane C. Card.

# 1898.

RegentMrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery
Vice-RegentMrs. Katherine S. McCamant
SecretaryMrs. Jane Lewis Chapin
TreasurerMiss Bertha Stewart
RegistrarMrs. Jane Montague Lamson
HistorianMiss Eleanor E. Gile
Board of Management-Mrs. Helen Frances Sherman, Mrs. Ann Judson
Bell and Mrs. Genevieve Wilson Mays.

# 1899.

RegentMrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery
Vice-RegentMrs. Alice Heustis Wilbur
SecretaryMrs. Jane Lewis Chapin
TreasurerMrs. Ann Judson Bell
RegistrarMiss Ellen Arbuckle
HistorianMrs. Genevieve Wilson Mays
Board of Management-Mrs. Phila Jane Rockey, Mrs. Laura Lightfoot
Batchelder and Miss Alice Sanshury

# 1900.

Regent	Mrs. Katherine S. McCamant
Vice-Regent	.Mrs. Laura Lightfoot Batchelder
Secretary	Mrs. Jane Lewis Chapin
Treasurer	Mrs. Ann Judson Bell
Registrar	Mrs. Lalla D. Thomas
Historian	Mrs. Anna W. Mears
Board of Management-Mrs. Mary	Phelps Montgomery, Mrs. Grace
Howard Gray and Mrs. Susan Mor	reland Gill.

# 1901.

RegentMrs. Katherine S. McCamant
Vice-RegentMrs. Laura Lightfoot Batchelder
SecretaryMrs. Jane Lewis Chapin
TreasurerMrs. Anna Seeley Bernard
RegistrarMrs. Lalla D. Thomas
HistorianMrs. Anna W. Mears
Board of Management-Mrs. Jane Montague Lamson, Mrs. Genevieve
Wilson Mays and Mrs. Phila Jane Rockey.

# 1902.

RegentMrs. Katherine S. McCamant
Vice-RegentMrs. Jane C. Card
SecretaryMrs. Jane Lewis Chapin
TreasurerMrs. Anna Seeley Bernard
RegistrarMrs. Lalla D. Thomas
HistorianMrs. Harriet Hallam Hoge
Board of Management-Mrs. Julia West Gilbert, Mrs. Laura Lightfoot
Batchelder and Mrs. Phila Jane Rockey.

# 1903.

RegentMrs. Lalla D. Thomas
Vice-RegentMrs. Alice Heustis Wilbur
SecretaryMrs. Jane Lewis Chapin
TreasurerMiss Eleanor E. Gile
RegistrarMrs. Jane Montague Lamson
HistorianMrs. Charlotte Parker
Board of Management-Mrs. Phila Jane Rockey, Mrs. Ann Judson Bell
and Mrs. Genevieve Wilson Mays.

# ROLL OF MEMBERS

Chapter No.

National No.

1064

## MRS. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY.

- (1) Great-great-granddaughter of Noah Phelps, Major-General of Connecticut Militia; was a chief projector and principal actor in the expedition against Ticonderoga in April, 1775.
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Ensign David Phelps, who was distinguished for his service.

5

6914

# MRS. JANE LEWIS CHAPIN.

- (1) Great-great-granddaughter of Timothy Carll, Captain Third Company Suffolk County, N. Y., Militia, under Col. Josiah Smith.
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Epaphras Loomis; was in one of the first companies of Militia formed at Torrington, Conn., in 1774; was afterwards appointed Captain of the company and served in several campaigns, and was afterwards appointed Captain of an enlisted company.

6

7315

# MRS. MARY ANDREWS LADD.

Great-granddaughter of Anthony Thornton, Colonel of a regiment of minute men; was at the siege of Yorktown, and was a thorough patriot.

7

7589

# MRS. KATE STEVENS BINGHAM.

Great-granddaughter of Daniel Lyman, who joined the Continental army in 1774 as Captain. He took a conspicuous part in the capture of Ticonderoga, Crown Point and St. Johns; was afterwards appointed Brigade Major to General Fellows.

8

8257

#### MISS ELEANOR GILE.

Great-great-granddaughter of Tobias Lord, Captain in a Massachusetts regiment serving from the town of Arundel, now Kennebunkport. Captain Lord fought at different times during the Revolutionary War.

National No.

12183

H

#### MRS. ANNA S. WARREN.

- (1) Great-great-granddaughter of Moses Little, who was in command of a regiment raised in Essex County, Mass., early in 1775; was at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was officer of the day when Washington took command of the army, and was present at the battle of Long Island. He was in command of Fort Greene before the engagement; during it was stationed at Flatbush Pass. He also took part in the battle of Harlem Heights and afterwards was in command of an important encampment at the latter place.
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Amos Atkinson, who served as a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War.

12

12184

# MISS BERTHA STUART.

- (1) Great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Morris, who responded to the call of Lexington in 1775, and returned home in ten days, dying nine days later.
- (2) Great-great-great-granddaughter of Jesse Converse, private in Third Company of Second Regiment from Connecticut from May to December, 1775; was at the siege of Boston, battle of Bunker Hill and in Arnold's Quebec expedition.

14

12438

#### MISS MAYANNAH WOODWARD.

Great-granddaughter of Gideon Woodward, who enlisted August. 1776, in Eighth New York Regiment.

15

12439

#### MRS. KATHERINE S. McCAMANT.

- (1) Great-granddaughter of Joseph Davies, a minute man in the Essex County, New Jersey, Militia.
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Caleb Davies, private in Col. Oliver Spencer's regiment, New Jersey Continental army. He was severely wounded at the battle of Germantown and was discharged in 1780 on account of wounds received in action.

16

12466

#### MRS. ELIZABETH VAN W. ANDERSON.

Great-great-granddaughter of Jacob Van Winkle, who was First Lieutenant in New Jersey Militia.

17

National No. 12467

### MISS ELIZABETH VAN W. ANDERSON.

- (1) Great-granddaughter of Richard Clough Anderson, who was Captain Fifth Virginia Continental Infantry March 7, 1776; Major First Virginia February 10, 1778; Lieutenant Colonel Third Virginia February 12, 1781; aide to General LaFayette in 1781; General of Virginia Militia at siege of Yorktown; was wounded at the battle of Trenton, and also at the siege of Savannah and taken prisoner at Charleston.
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Jacob Van Winkle. See No. 16.

18

12960

# MRS. LUCIA ABIGAIL LOOMIS LEWIS.

Great-granddaughter of Epaphras Loomis. See No. 5 (2).

19

12961

#### MRS. HELEN FRANCES PADDOCK SHERMAN.

Great-great-granddaughter of Matthew McClaughry, who served as a private in Col. Alex. Webster's regiment of Charlotte County, N. Y., Militia in the Highland campaigns and in defense of Forts Clinton and Montgomery.

20

12962

#### MRS. EMILY M. ROSS.

- (1) Great-granddaughter of Aaron Lindsley, who served throughout the Revolutionary War as a minute man, being unable to enter the regular army on account of lameness, and was wounded at the battle of Monmouth.
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Abigail Halsey, who assisted during the war by acting as nurse to the soldiers.
- (3) Great-great-granddaughter of Silas Halsey, who rendered material aid during the war by caring for sick soldiers and who supported his son, a commissioned officer, who received no pay from the Government.

National No. 12963

21

# MRS. JENNIE ESTELLE MONTAGUE LAMSON.

Great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Loxley, who resigned the royal office of keeper of the King's stores in Philadelphia to assist in the cause of independence. He organized a cavalry troop and an artillery company in Philadelphia and was at different times an officer in each. He advanced through the grades of Lieutenant, Captain and Major to Colonel, and fought at Red Bank and elsewhere. He was the personal friend of Washington and Franklin, wintered with Washington at Valley Forge as his volunteer aide.

23

12965

# MISS FRANCES E. WARREN.

- (1) Great-great-granddaughter of Moses Little. See No. II (1).
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Amos Atkinson. See No. 11. (2).

24

13702

# MRS. GRACE HOWARD GRAY.

- (1) Great-great-granddaughter of Jesse Howard, who served as Lieutenaut in Fifth Company, Third Regiment of Plymouth County. Mass., Militia.
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Seth Howard, who served as a private from Rhode Island.

25

13703

# MRS. ALICE HEUSTIS WILBUR.

Great-granddaughter of Noah Herod, who served as a private in Capt. Jonathan Sibley's Company, Col. Luke Druey's Regiment, July 29, 1781, to November 10, 1781.

26

National No. 14365

# MRS. ELIZABETH FORSYTH WITHINGTON ABBOTT.

- (1) Great-great-great-granddaughter of John Glover, Colones of the famous Marine Regiment of Marblehead, Mass., and became one of Washington's most trusted generals. He saved the retreat of the American army at Long Island; was at the crossing of the Delaware with Washington, and in the numerous battles from Harlem Heights to Saratoga.
- (2) Great-great-great-granddaughter of Nicholson Broughton; served as Captain in Marine Regiment of Marblehead, Mass. He was the first naval officer commissioned by Washington and sailed as Commodore in 1775, under the special order of Congress. He was commissioned February 14, 1776, by the Provincial Congress, at Boston, as Second Major of the Fifth Regiment of Essex County Militia under Col. Jonathan Glover.
- (3) Great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Gaskins, who was Captain First Company, Col. James Murray's Second Battalion, Northumberland County Militia, in 1778.
- (4) Great-great-granddaughter of James Longhead, who was Paymaster of City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and Assistant Paymaster General of Pennsylvania between 1777 and 1780.
- (5) Great-great-granddaughter of Peter Withington, who was Captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental line December 18, 1776.

27

15244

#### MRS. ANNA SEFLEY BERNARD.

Great-granddaughter of Eliphalet Austin, who served as a private at the battle of Germantown and elsewhere.

29

18140

### MRS. GENEVIEVE WILSON MAYS.

Great-great-granddaughter of James Nesmith, who served as a private.

30

22993

### MRS. ANN J. BELL.

- (1) Granddaughter of Jesse Nichols, who served as a private from Massachusetts.
- (2) Granddaughter of Benjamin Joy, who also served as a private from Massachusetts.

31

National No. 22994

### MISS LAURA HARKNESS NORTHUP.

Great-great-granddaughter of Daniel Wood, who served as a private under General Stark: at the battle of Bennington and elsewhere.

32

24329

# MRS. PHILA JANE ROCKEY.

- (1) Great-great-granddaughter of Gideon Olin, who was Major of the Second Regiment from Vermont under Colonel Herrick in 1778 and afterwards under Lieutenant Colonel Walbridge, and was often in service on the frontier.
  - (2) Great-great-great-granddaughter of Abner Aldrich.
- (3) Great-great-granddaughter of Constant Barney, who served in Colonel Ashley's regiment.
- (4) Great-granddaughter of Jeffrey A. Barney, who was in the battle of Bennington.

33

25511

#### MRS. ELLEN ARBUCKLE FRALEY.

Great-great-granddaughter of Gerardus Hardenbergh, who was commissioned Captain of the Seventh Company, First Regiment, New York Militia. He also served as First Lieutenant of Marbletown District Company of Associated Exempts.

34

13841

## MRS. ANNIE WHIPPLE MEARS.

Great-great-great-granddaughter of Mrs. Hert Rutledge, a patriot, who rendered services to the cause, and was considered a dangerous enemy by the foe.

35

25514

# MRS. MARIA CLOPTON JACKSON.

Great-granddaughter of Henry Tatum, who was Lieutenant in the Fifth Virginia Regiment, later in the Third, and served during the entire Revolutionary War.

37

11229

# MRS. SARAH SACKETT SOMMER.

Great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Sackett, who was Captain under General Montgomery, and died in the service in 1780.

National No. 24592

38

#### MRS. HARRIET HALLAM HOGE.

Great-great-granddaughter of William Hall, who served as a private in the Philadelphia Militia.

39

24595

# MISS ALICE SANSBURY.

Great-great great-granddaughter of William Hall, who served as a private in the Philadelphia Militia.

40

25512

# MRS. LAURA LIGHTFOOT BATCHELDER.

Great-great-great-granddaughter of Joshua Try, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial Army. Upon his death, George Washington was appointed to the vacancy.

41

25515

# MRS. NELLIE WYGANT WINCH.

- (1) Great-great-granddaughter of Matthew Wygant, who was First Lieutenant in Colonel Hardenbergh's regiment.
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Fowler, Lieutenant in Captain Smith's company of General Clinton's brigade.
  - (3) Great-great-granddaughter of Willielmus Dubois, private.

45

25513

#### MRS. SUSAN MORELAND GILL.

Great-great-granddaughter of Charles Robertson, who was Major of Tennessee Militia and rendered service in guarding the Tennessee settlers from Indians.

46

27862

# MRS. LALLA DALTON THOMAS.

Great-granddaughter of Perrin Cardwell, who served as a private under Colonels Gude and Randolph and General Lawson.

National No.

47

25112

### MRS. EMMA ADAMS WAKEMAN.

- (1) Great-granddaughter of Aaron Adams, who served as a private.
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Nathan Adams, who was appointed Lieutenant to command a garrison to guard Black Rock, Fairfield, Conn.
- (3) Great-great-granddaughter of Ebenezer Coley, who served as Corporal.

49

32245

# MRS. MAY TRAVIS SHAW.

Great-granddaughter of John Linn, who served as private and Sergeant in Captain Manning's company, New Jersey troops.

50

34348

# MISS MEDORA WHITFIELD.

- (1) Great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Needham Bryan, a member of the Provincial Congress at Newberne, Hillsboro, Halifax.
- (2) Great-great-great-granddaughter of Col. John Smith, a delegate to the Provincial Congress at Hillsboro and at Halifax.
- (3) Great-great-great-granddaughter of Col. Thomas Bonner, of North Carolina.
- (4) Great-great-granddaughter of Hon. Nathan Bryan, appointed Colonel, which title he held until elected to the Continental Congress.
- (5) Great-granddaughter of Gen. Bryan Whitfield, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. After the war he was appointed Major-General of the Militia of the State of North Carolina.
- (6) Great-granddaughter of Needham Whitfield, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, also as clerk to Governor Caswell. He and his brother are said to have personally captured General McDonald.

51

37460

# MRS. PHEBE ANNA CRANSTON BREYMAN.

Granddaughter of John Cranston, private under Captain Edwards, Captain Babcock and Capt. James Parker.

52

3746I

# MISS BERTHA BREYMAN.

Great-granddaughter of John Cranston. See No. 51.

National No.

53

MISS FLOY BREYMAN.

Great-granddaughter of John Cranston. See No. 51.

54

37463

37462

# MRS. JULIA WEST GILBERT.

- (1) Great-granddaughter of Aaron Lindsley. See No. 20 (1).
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Silas and Abigail Halsey. See No. 20 (2-3).

55

37464

## MRS. CHARLOTTE TAYLOR PARKER.

- (1) Great-granddaughter of Burwell Boykin, who served during the war as a private.
- (2) Great-great-granddaughter of Capt. William Bibb of Virginia.
- (3) Great-great-granddaughter of Robert Dearington, who served in the South Carolina Militia under Colonel Richardson.
- (4) Great-great-granddaughter of Capt. James Scott, a Captain of a Virginia Militia Company.
- (5) Great-great-granddaughter of Holman Freeman, Adjutant of the First Regiment of Georgia Militia.

56

39319

# MRS. JULIA A. WARREN TYLER.

Great-granddaughter of Lieut. William Warren, who served in the Lexington Alarm and was severely wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill.

57

7 40589

### MISS META ALLEN.

Great-granddaughter of Col. Abram Doebler, who, when but twelve years of age, was a member of Col. Curtis Grubb's Battalion of Associators and was in active service at Brandywine and Germantown. After the war he became Inspector of Pennsylvania troops.

58

40589

#### MRS. ELLA MIDDAUGH BEALS.

Great-granddaughter of Seth Clark, who served as a private under Captain Landour and Major Baldwin.

National No.

59

41575

# MRS. WINIFRED WATSON GANTENBEIN.

Great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Flint, a Sergeant in Colonel Bridge's regiment.

60

42039

# MRS. MARY HUNTINGTON HOLMAN.

Great-granddaughter of James Huntington, a Sergeant in Company F, Eighth Regiment.

In Memoriam



# Buell Camberson

On the fourth day of May, 1900, in his sixtieth year, Buell Lamberson passed from our midst.

Born in the Middle West of New England blood, his life was typical of both. Quiet and unassuming, but forceful and direct were his manners, and like his five Revolutionary ancestors, he was faithful to every duty.

As a member of this Society he avoided conspicuous prominence, but he worked for its advancement, cheerfully giving his time and counsel.

He was an exemplary citizen, an earnest Christian, a kind and affectionate husband and father, and honest, fearless and straightforward in his dealings. Of his type were the Revolutionary patriots, and to such men as he we owe the freedom of our country. His patriotism stood the true test, when we were at war with Spain, in furnishing a son and soldier to the Regiment of Oregon Volunteers.

Mr. Lamberson was in business here for many years and was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and consequently well known, and all who knew him were his friends. His death was sudden and a shock to all. We miss him and mourn his loss.

# Ar. Curtis C. Strong

Compatriot C. C. Strong was born at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 2d of December, 1848. He died at Portland, Oregon, on the 11th of October, 1900. One year after his birth he came with his parents to Oregon, landing in Astoria in August, 1848.

In 1862 Dr. Strong took up his residence in Portland, where he resided the remainder of his life. He studied medicine at Bellevue Medical Hospital in New York, where he graduated in 1872. Immediately thereafter he took up the practice of his profession at Portland, speedily securing in it a high rank and a position of rare usefulness.

He was a son of Hon. William Strong, one of the first territorial Judges of Oregon, and a great-grandson of Adonijah Strong, Colonel of the Connecticut Militia and Commissary General in the Revolutionary army.

In an eminent degree he inherited the virtues and talents of the Puritan stock from which he sprang. He was exemplary in his conduct, actively interested in the work of his church. He was one of the founders of Calvary Presbyterian Church and one of its elders from its organization to his death. Dr. Strong was always courteous and obliging in his demeanor and had a large circle of warm friends. He was an authority on Oregon history and deeply interested in everything which concerned the welfare of the State or the City of Portland.

# Willis Clarence White

Willis Clarence White was born in Burlington, Iowa, August 11, 1851, and was the descendant of three patriots who fought in the Revolution. He was of a restless and roving disposition, and early took to railroading, which he followed in all parts of the United States, filling various positions, such as brakeman, conductor, etc. He had been a resident of Portland about four months, in the employ of the North Pacific Terminal Company, when he was mortally injured by an accident October 13, 1900, from which he died October 18, 1900.

Compatriot White was a sturdy, American workman of a generous disposition, and although he leaves no widow or children, his death will be regretted by numerous friends and the members of our society.

# Charles Walker Tracy

Charles Walker Tracy was born in Windsor, Vermont, June 28, 1847; died in Portland, Oregon, August 28, 1900. He was educated in the public schools of his native place. At the age of fifteen he went to New York City, where he entered the employ of a commission house. Three years later he moved to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and in 1876 to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in the grain business until 1891, when he came to Portland as general manager of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company. During the last four years of his life he was engaged in business upon his own account.

He was married in 1871 to Mary E. Durkee, who died in 1894. Compatriot Tracy was a descendant of Roger Sherman, and related to the Tracy and Evarts families of New England and New York. He manifested many of the traits of his cultivated, enterprising and patriotic forefathers, and sought in the expanding West a broader field for his restless energy. He leaves a son and daughter, besides numerous friends, who mourn his loss.

# Theodore Brooks Trebett

Compatriot T. Brooks Trevett was born in the City of Bath, Maine, on the 28th day of June, 1832, and died in Portland, Oregon, on the 7th day of March, 1901.

He was a great-grandson of John Trevett, who served during the Revolutionary War as a minute man and as a private in the Massachusetts Militia.

As a lad in 1849 he came to the Pacific Coast as a ship's clerk on the United States man-of-war, the Massachusetts. While serving his country in that capacity he visited all parts of the Coast and Hawaii. Settling in Portland in 1851, he followed mercantile pursuits until his death, with the exception of the decade from 1855 to 1865, during part of which period he was in business at Umatilla and in government employ on the Simcoe Indian Reservation. For many years he was an active and efficient member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of Portland.

He was a fine illustration of the best type of citizens produced under the freedom and in the country for which our ancestors fought. Genial, true-hearted, eminently endowed with common sense, and because the confidence of a friend were to him most sacred, his friends were legion.

# John A. Boyer

John A. Boyer, great-great-grandson of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Philadelphia, on May 13, 1836. His death occurred in Jacksonville, Oregon, on January 21, 1902, where he had continuously resided since 1871. From 1871 until 1879 he was engaged in the business of merchandising, but in the latter year he accepted a position in the banking house of C. C. Beekman, with whom and the succeeding firm of Beekman & Reames he remained until his death.

Of unassuming mien, exemplary habits, kindly disposition and unvarying rectitude, he was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Faithful to duty, loyal to friends, and just to all, he lived a pure and blameless life, and of him it may be truly said, he lived and died a good and true man.

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
His sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
He kept the noiseless tenor of his way."





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